INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 142 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

NOT FIGHT FOR FIGHT'S SAKE.

"Frontier Gandhi" Amongst Borsad Villagers.

WILL RESUME OUR STRUGGLE IF DEMANDS ARE NOT GRANTED.

BORSAD, June 17.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan accompanied by Mr. Devidas Gandhi, toured the villages in Borsad Taluk yesterday and addressed public meeting of villagers.

He congratulated them on their sacrifices which had secured the release of their leaders Gandhiji and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, and urged them to be prepared to make greater sacrifices in future if necessary. "We do not want to fight the Government" he said, "but if our demands are not granted, the non-violent struggle will have to be resumed". —A. P.

C. P. MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

New Office-Bearers.

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, June 15.

The C. P. Marathi Province is made up of four districts (viz) Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara and Chanda and 16 Talukas. In the elections that were held in all talukas during the last month, 59 members were elected to the Provincial Congress Committee. The first meeting of these 59 members was held on the 14th inst. in the Congress office for co-opting 11 more members according to the article IXA of the constitution. Mahatma Bhagwandinji presided.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS

The following 11 members were co-opted by majority.

1 Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj Wardha; 2 Karmaveer R. R. Pathak Bhandara; 3 Mrs. Dhanvatibai Ranka, (wife of Seth Poonamchand Ranka); 4 Dr.N. B. Khare Nagpur; 5 Mr. M. J. Kanetkar. Nagpur; 6 Mr. E. S. Patwardhan, Nagpur; 7 Mr. Prof. Joglekar; 8 Mr. Nanji Kotwal, Gondia; 9 Mr. Narayanrao Dande. Khapa; 10 Mr. Ganpatrao Tikekar, Nagpur; and 11 Mr. M. V. Puranik, Nagpur.

P. C. COMMITTEE MEETING

The C.P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee consists of 70 members in all. All these have been duly elected and co-opted. A general meeting of these 70 members will be held on the 21st inst. in the Congress Office, Mahal, Nagpur at 6 p.m. for the following business:—(i) To elect a president, one General Secretary, one Joint Secretary, one treasurer and 10 members of the Executive. (ii) To elect 7 representatives for the "All India Congress Committee. (iii) To elect a panel.

U. P.'s REPRESENTATIVES TO A. I. C. C.

The following 15 persons were declared elected as members of the All-India Congress Committee from the United Provinces at the elections held this morning at Lucknow:—

Krishna Kant Malviya, Venkatesh Narayan Tiwari, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mohanlal Gautam, Narbada Prasad Singh, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Sunderlal, Sri Prakash, Shiva Prasad Gupta, Govind Ballabh Pant, Mohanlal Saxena Sri Krishna Datt, Paliwal Yusuf Imam, Harihar Nath Sastri and Gopi Nath Singh.

Picketing Progress In Dharwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 17.

The picketing of foreign and banned cloth shops is proceeding briskly in Dharwar. Half the number of shops in the town are picketed by a good force of volunteers. Already five shops including one of a leading merchant signed the Congress pledge aid sealed his foreign cloth and banned stock.

DROP DOWN THE RUPEE TO 16d.

—:o:—

MONTAGUE WEBB'S PAPER WARNS INDIAN GOVT.

Admit Past Mistake And Save Country From Bankruptcy, Ruin And Political Chaos

KARACHI, June 17.

A leading article in the "Daily Gazette" with which Sir Montagu Webb, who is now on a visit to Karachi, is connected, advocates the immediate dropping of the rupee to 16d. It urges the Government to be wise and admit a past mistake rather than force the country through a period of further falling prices which would mean bankruptcy, ruin, and economic and political chaos.—A.P.

Gandhiji's Visit To Italy.

NO INVITATION FROM IL DUCE.

BORSAD, June 17.

Interviewed regarding the press report that Signor Mussolini had invited him to visit Italy, Mahatma Gandhi said that "there are rumours of invitations of all kinds from all places but I have received no invitation except from private friends."—A. P.

PATIALA MEMORANDUM

—:o:—

Princes Not Perturbed

OFFICIALS CONSIDER IT A "HUGE JOKE"

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes with his secretariat staff arrived here to-day and is staying at the Viceregal lodge. This afternoon at three the Maharaja of Patiala who is still at Chail released his memorandum explaining his position regarding the scheme of federation outlined by the Federal Structure Committee in London. Barring a few correspondents of a particular school, nobody seems to have exhibited any enthusiasm over this "magnum opus" of the ex-Chancellor of the Chamber of princes. Even official circles, excepting one small group, have regarded the document as of little or no importance. On the other hand, several have treated it as "huge joke" and even expressed surprise at the argument used by the Maharaja against federation. Referring to his Highness observation, that in a federation, plurality of state disappears as does the distinction between the various members, it was remarked "what about Bavaria, Saxony and Prussia in the German federation?"

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER TO PRESIDE.

The Chancellor's secretariat was not in the least perturbed by the publication of the Patiala Note the Nawab of Bhopal discussed to-day with Col. Haksar the financial issues arising out of the federation which will be raised at the informal conference this week. It was arranged that Sir Arthur McWatters, Finance Secretary, should preside over this conference. But he has suddenly decided to go on three months leave and Mr. Denning is to act in his place as Finance Secretary. Therefore, Sir George Schuster might have to preside over this conference on Federal Finance which will commence probably on Thursday.

PATIALA MEMORANDUM TO BE DISCUSSED.

The memorandum was received by the Chancellor only this afternoon. It will be placed before the joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference to be held in Bombay on 28th June. I understand that Maharaja of Patiala will not attend this meeting.

LIBERALS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani To Preside

The Reception Committee of the thirteenth session of the National Libral Federation of India, held in Bombay on Tuesday evening, have unanimously elected Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) as Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as President of the Federation.—A. P.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

"Grand Salute" Wins At Ascot.

LONDON, June 17.

At Ascot to-day, the Royal Hunt Cup, run over seven furlongs 166 yards, resulted as follows:

GRAND SALUTE	1
ELLENBOROUGH	2
RACEDALE	3

—Reuter.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON VILLAGERS

One Kiled And A Few Injured.

DACCA, June 17.

A villager was killed and two constables were seriously injured as a result of a fight between a police party and villagers in Charbaghbar village under Monohardi Police Station, in Narayanganj Sub-division. It is reported that a Sub-Inspector of Police with a party of constables and chowkidars went to the village to arrest two accused under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code. When the police party reached the accused's house, they were attacked by villagers armed with spears and lathis as a result of which two constables were severely injured. The police thereupon opened fire killing one and injuring a few others.—A. P.

1,200 HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE

—:o:—

MADRAS, June 17.

A Kovvur correspondent reports a disastrous fire at Annadevarapet, near Kovvur on Sunday, destroying about 1200 houses and leaving thousands of peope homeless. The loss is estimated at six lakhs of rupees. Three people are stated to be missing.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

SIMLA, June 17.

The Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. Shaukat Ali to-day.—A. P.

DEATH OF AMIR AKUNZADA.

PESHAWAR, June 17.

The death is announced of Amir Muhammad Akhunzada, the Chaknaur Mullah, an important figure in Afghan politics.

The Haji of Turangzai is reported to be ill in Mohmand country.—A. P.

Survivors Of Roumanian Air Tragedy

A communique from The Royal Roumanian Consulate, Bombay, announces the arrival of the two remaining victims of the Roumanian Aeroplane tragedy at Benares last April, Major Burduloiu and Mechanic Hunt on Friday at 8 a.m. at Central Station.

ATTACK ON INDIANS IN BURMA

RANGOON, June 16.

In a village in Hanthawady District, 10 armed Burmans with electric torches entered an Indian hut on the evening of the 10th June but as soon as they came out Indians attacked them. In the melee four Indians received 'dah' cuts and one Indian died of gunshot wounds while the Burmans escaped with injuries.

One Burman is alleged to have been recognised and has been arrested.

Several dacoities are reported from Henzada, Thayetmyo and Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

"BUNDI RULER MUST BE REMOVED FROM GADI"

5-Days Hartal Continues

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY DEMANDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOTAH, June 17.

There is complete hartal for the last five days in Bundi.

On persuasion by the Political Agent, who nas gone there, the two dead bodies have been burnt after medical examination by the Surgeon accompanying the Political Agent. A copy of this doctor's report was asked for by the public and has been refused.

This excited public suspicion and increased the dissatisfaction. The Political Agent is persuading to remain quiet. The public are not prepared to do so, unless their demands for the deposition of the Ruler, the removal of the Diwan and an enquiry by outside agency into alleged misdeeds, are granted.

The public are firm.

(Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputna. The present ruler of the state is the Maharao Raja Sri Ishwan Singhji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 8 March 1893 and succeeded to the 'gadi' on August 8th 1927. His Highness is the head of the Hara sect of the great Chauhan clan of Rajputs. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and came under British protection in 1818. Its ruler is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and the revenue is about Rs. 12 lakhs.)

BURMA REBELLION.

Govt. Proclamation

LENIENT TREATMENT TO THOSE WHO SURRENDER.

RANGOON, June 17.

The following Government Communique is issued:—

In January last, a proclamation was issued, promising lenient treatment to those who had taken unimportant part in the rebellion and had been coerced or mislead into joining it. It is feared that there are still large numbers of persons who are afraid to surrender and who remain in jungles and run the risk of death either at the hands of the Government forces or by illness.

Further notices are, therefore, being distributed to the effect that all rebels who are brought in or who have surrendered voluntarily should be allowed to go free, provided they have not been leaders or committed murder or taken active part in serious outrages, that they make full confession of all facts of the rebellion within their knowledge, sign an undertaking to live peaceably in their villages and not join the rebels again, not harbour any rebels or assist them with supplies etc. and render assistence to the Government by reporting any preparations for rebellion in their villages such as tattooing or collection of arms or presence of rebels in neighbourhood.

Free treatment in hospital will be given to all who are wounded or ill if they desire. All who desire to surrender can do so. They will receive an identification card protecting them against arrest so long as they abide by their undertaking.—A. P.

LEADERS CONFERENCE ON BURMA REBELLION.

RANGOON, June 17.

U Ba Pe, leader, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Deputy Leader and Dr. Thein Maung, Chief Whip of the Peoples Party, met the Governor to-day at Government House to discuss the rebellion situation. U Ba Pe, as spokesman, urged the advisability of His Excellency calling a Leaders' Conference in order to take concerted action in regard to the rebellion and discuss the causes and the steps to be taken. It is understood that His Excellency has agreed to hold the Conference.—A. P.

C. P. GOV'T. NOT OBSERVING TRUCE."

Congress Urged To Boycott R. T. C.

MAHAKOSHAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR CITY, June 17.

The Mahakoshal Political Conference had sittings on the 14th inst. Among important resolutions passed it was demanded that land revenue this year be remitted in full, succeeding year revenue be reduced to half and takavi loans be remitted at present. Further, that classification of political prisoners be abolished and a separate class assigned for political prisoners. 20 per cent. reduction in District Council Educational grant was held to be improper and it was resolved that following be added to fundamental rights declared by Harachi Congress, viz., judicial system in consonance with Indian culture, mentality, be established, villages be invested with free prsonal use and rights of forest produces.

BOYCOTT R. T. C.

While declaring faith in non-violence the Conference recognises and appreciates the selfless patriotism of martyrs like Azad Bhagatsingh and comrades. In the opinion of the Conference the Central Provinces Government is not observing the truce terms in their entirety and if it persists in this the Congress be requested not to participate in the Round Table Conference. The programme for this year was chalked out foreign cloth and liquor boycott, establishment of ashramas for village workers, organisation of volunteers and capture of local self-government institutions by Congress and appeal for funds.

Pandit Ravishankerji, President in concluding his speech appealed to the public to put into practice resolution laying special stress on foreign cloth, liquor boycott. Hoshangabad invitation for next year's conference was unanimously accepted.

DERAILMENT ON N. W. RAILWAY

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Karachi City, North-Western Railway, wires under date the 17th:

At about 10/15 hours on the 16th instant three wagons of the No. 516 Down Goods derailed between Bucheri and Nawabshah, blocking the down main line. Single line working was adopted on the Up Line and traffic passed without detention. The obstruction is expected to be cleared by this evening when Double Line working between Bucheri and Nawabshah will be resumed. —A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Accused Again Refuse To Attend Court.

NEW DELHI, June 17.

The accused having again refused to attend Court, the Delhi Conspiracy Case has been adjourned till to-morrow.

It will be recalled that the present deadlock is over the question of Defence Counsel's fees which Government fixed at Rs. 125 pr. day while the accused demanded Rs. 232 per day. No confirmation is, however, available of the report that the Government has now offered Rs. 150.

It is understood that the Local Government contemplate asking the Government of India for special powers to enable the Tribunal to carry on proceedings in the absence of the accused, and till such powers are granted, the case will be adjourned from day to day. —A. P.

PARMAT SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Policeman And Ekkawala Unable To Identify Accused.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, June 17.

Identification parade was held this morning in the Cawnpore District Jail for the identification of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal in connection with Parmat shooting incident which resulted in injuries to police constables. The parade was held under the supervision of Mr. Anadi Dutt Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Sanyal was mixed up with half a dozen young men of his height and complexion. Defence counsel Messrs. Iqbal, Krishna Kapur and Tulsiram Gupta were permitted to watch the proceedings on behalf of the accused. Th injured constables were not as yet in a position to be brought to the gaol from hospital, they were not taken to identification parade. The third constable who was not injured was taken there along with the 'ekkawala'. Neither of the witnesses could identify Mr. Sanyal.

Later in the day an application for bail on behalf of Mr. Sanyal was moved. It was not opposed on behalf of the Government. Mr. Lloyd, City Magistrate, has ordered the release of the accused on two sureties of Rs. 500.

SIALKOT SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

QUETTA, June 17.

In connection with the Sialkot shooting outrage Shadilal, Roshanlal and Kesharam who were arrested at Quetta by the Punjab Police and then let off have been re-arrested by the Baluchistan Police and it is believed, will be tried under Sections 36 and 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. —A. P.

"SWEATED, OVERWORKED, ILL-FED & STARVING WORKERS OF THE EAST"

—:o:—

FULAY'S ATTACK ON "HORRIBLE & INHUMAN" S. AFRICAN LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Geneva Labour Conference Ratifies Convention

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference has, by 67 votes to 16, adopted the first reading of the proposed draft convention on hours of work in coal-mines.—Reuter.

Geneva.—Most Government and employers' delegates from overseas countries abstained from voting while several workers' delegates voted in favour of the Convention. The second reading will be taken up on Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA ATTACKED.

The feature of the debate was the attack by Mr. Fulay, technical adviser to Indian workers' Delegation, on the conditions in South African mines in the course of which he said that coal from South Africa was ruining Indian export trade and miners in South Africa had to work 10 hours daily, so it was not surprising that the employers there wished to be excluded from Convention.

HORRIBLE AND INHUMAN.

Mr. Fulay said that, on the other hand, it was desirable that the Conventioon should be applied first to India and South Africa where conditions were "horrible and inhuman."

Mr. Merkell, South African workers' delegate, said that the feature of the Convention was that it would not be universal and whatever Conventions were passed at Geneva, they would never embrace va, they would never embrace South Africa, for mining interests there were too powerful.

Mr. Fulay described at length the conditions in mines in India, concluding with an appeal in the name of "sweated overworked illclothed illfed and starving native workers of the East."—Reuter.

LLOYD THIRSTING FOR INFORMATION

22 Riots In 1931.

CAWNPORE'S DEATH ROLL OF 349

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lloyd asked for information as to the number of riots in India and deaths from them every year since 1918.

Lord Snell replied that the Government of India had already been requested to supply the information as to the casualties in disturbances during the period 1925-30. They would be asked for additional information desired by Lord Lloyd, if it was readily obtainable.

Lord Snell added that during 1931, up to June 6, there had been 22 riots including that at Cawnpore in which 349 persons were known to be dead.—Reuter.

Don't Take Congress Help!

DR. AMBEDKAR'S REACTIONARY ADVICE TO TRICHUR PEOPLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 17.

Dr. Ambedkar of Bombay in the course of a letter to the organiser of the Temple Entry Satyagraha, Trichur, says, "Would advise you not depend upon Congress help. It won't help you in this matter. Its help would not redound to your credit. Want our people win freedom by their own efforts."

INDIAN SANHURST COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, June 17.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee has not yet decided where to locate the college. The claims of Satara are now being considered along with those of other stations including Behradun. The Committee has decided that parents should furnish a guarantee that candidates would survive five years in the army after receiving Commissions, and that if any one desires to be relieved of this obligation he must pay fees, etc. amounting to nearly Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date June 17:

S.S. "Hatkhola" (Line, British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents: Messrs. Chhotalal Premji and Company) arrived Port Okha on the 14th instant in ballast.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	8.81
To-day's Opening Rate	8.81
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	8.74
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectations J.-A. Rs. 176.
Broach Expectations A.-M. Rs. 189.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. JULY.

Liverpool, June 17.

Previous Closing Rate	4.63
To-day's Opening Rate	4.74
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	4.73
Difference	plus .11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 17.

Silver Ready	12-3/8 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	12-3/8 Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 17.

Vaisak	42	4	0
Jeth	42	0	0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A PERSIAN TEACHER for a High School, one year's binding essential. Apply stating terms and qualifications to HEAD MASTER, Sheth Hussenally High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad.
A 3166

OPENINGS WANTED for Anglo-Indian lads of good character and training, who have finished School. Some would like farm work for board and lodging and pocket money. Some have had Motor Class Training. Apply SECRETARY, KALIMPONG HOMES, Kalimpong, Bengal.
A R 5258

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

FREE FREE COTTON FORECAST FREE for Public's Trial Thursday, Friday, Saturday, who are unable to pay heavy FEES. V. J. M. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P R 5257

Trade Announcement.

TO WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS.—South India Tea Estate is open to sell all grades Tea, June to December on Contract. All grades give exceptional strength in Liquors. Terms Cash only. Apply Box No. 1003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
T R5249

Educational

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL, 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta—Offers a three years (3 yrs.) course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins from July 1, 1931. Apply for prospectus to DR. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., Principal.
M 2953

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered). Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE of 1000 I.H.P. Please quote rates with full particulars to The AHMEDABAD SHRI RAMKRISHNA MILLS CO., LTD., Gomtipur, Ahmedabad.
N 3167

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-0-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-0-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-0-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE C.K.P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., DADAR.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 28th June, 1931, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to consider the remaining amendments to the Bye-Laws.

Share-holders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE,
Hon: Secretary.
17th June, 1931.
R 5256

NOTICE

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAD OF BARODA, HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the general Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above named fund propose to give about 75 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in Bombay Presidency (excepting Sindh and other Indian States.)

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress and financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. SARDA MEHTA, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad

The application forms must be returned duly filled in by the 25th July, 1931, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA
Secretary,
H. H. The Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund.

Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
Dated, 15th June, 1931.

N.B.—Girls studying in vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Standards should not apply as no scholarships are awarded to them.
3165

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS, 1931.
(SECOND HALF YEAR).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. Pass, B.Sc. Subsidiary, M.Sc. (Translation), B.Com., B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1931. Forms of application and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

2. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of examiner.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th June, 1931.
3142

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD., will be CLOSED from 20th June to 18th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1931.
3161

Legal Notices

NOTICE

The BUCKINGHAM and CARNATIC CO., LTD., have for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, TOWELS, bearing their well-known "KAINCHI" or "TULWAR" mark in conjunction with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:

"WBD	564	C	50"
"WBD	564	C	34"
"WBD	521	C	50"
"WBD	521	C	30"
"WBD	522	C	50"

The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Ltd., have also for upwards of 30 years manufactured and sold in the Indian markets, COATINGS, bearing the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark with inter alia the following letters and numbers, viz:—

"BC 1108"

A copy of the said Kainchi or Tulwar mark appears above.

In the month of January, 1929, the Company learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons of Amritsar and Bombay were selling in the Indian Market Towels under a trade mark a representation of which is shewn below.

and in conjunction with the following letters and numbers viz:—

"BPS	464	C	50"
"BPS	664	C	50"
"BPS	464	C	34"
"BPS	621	C	50"
"BPS	621	C	30"
"BPS	422	C	1"
"BPS	422	C	2"

The Company also learnt that Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons were selling in the Indian markets, coatings, bearing the said mark in conjunction with the following letters and numbers, viz:

"BPS 101 C 1"

The Company thereupon filed a suit in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 1410 of 1929 against Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons and on the 10th February, 1931, a decree by consent was passed in the said suit whereby Messrs. Bawa Parduman Singh and Sons, their servants and Agents were restrained from manufacturing and/or selling or offering or exposing for sale or disposing of and/or passing off towels and coatings not of the Company's manufacture. (1) bearing the mark complained of or any other mark being a colourable imitation of the Company's "Kainchi" or "Tulwar" mark and (II) marked with the combination of letters and numbers referred to or (III) under any other mark or get up calculated or intended to pass off or enable others to pass off any such towels and coating as and for the goods of the Company and from selling or procuring to be sold and from in any manner representing any towels and coating sold or offered for sale by them not of the Company's manufacture as the towels and coating of the Company, and were ordered to pay and have paid to the Company a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the Company's costs of the said suit.

And notice is hereby further given that proceedings both Civil and Criminal will be taken by the Company against any person, Firm or Company found to be selling or offering or exposing for sale in the Indian markets, towels, coating or other piecegoods not manufactured by the Company and bearing a mark which is a colourable imitation of the Company's Kainchi or Tulwar mark or bearing the combination of letters and numbers referred to.

Dated the 16th day of June, 1931.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for the Buckingham and Carnatic Co., Ltd.
3163

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RADIO PICTURES
COLOSSAL PRODUCTION.
DIXIANA
Featuring BEBE DANIELS, ROBT WOOLSEY, BERT WHEELER

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
TONS OF MONEY
Featuring
RALPH LYNN YVONNE ARNAUD.
One Long Scream

THE EMPRESS
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HEAD MASTER STRUCK BY BOY'S MOTHER

Protest Against Caning.

At the Heywood Police Court Mrs. Annie Bird, of 10, Alexandra Street, was summoned for an alleged assault on Mr. Frank Farnhill, of Clifton, Middleton Road, head master of Magdala Street Council School, Heywood, on May 5.

Mrs. Bird was ordered to pay three guineas costs, and the summons was dismissed.

For Mr. Farnhill, Mr. J. Mills said Mrs. Bird's boy was punished for disobedience in not writing out some poetry given to him as a punishment. In the afternoon Mrs. Bird went to the school to ask Mr. Farnhill about the punishment, and told him not to do it again. He replied that he would do it if the boy was disobedient. The woman then struck him across the face with her right hand, saying, "Well, take that, then." She afterwards struck him twice again.

Mr. Mills urged that a head master must be protected against such conduct. He had authority to punish a scholar, and there was no justification for the assault. Mr. Farnhill, in the witness-box, said the punishment he gave the boy was to write out four verses of four lines each. The following morning the lad gave him the impression that he had done the major portion of this, whereas he had only written out one verse.

Mr. Farnhill added that he caned him for that, and then, because of his attitude, put him over the desk and caned him three or four times more.

In cross-examination by Mr. King, who appeared for the defendant, he denied that he struck the boy oftener than he stated or that he put the boy across the table a second time.

Mrs. Bird said she went to the school to see Mr. Farnhill because she considered the punishment excessive, as the boy had had a good deal of illness. From the first Mr. Farnhill was very aggressive to her and when he told her he would punish the boy again if he thought necessary, her mother love was roused, and she smacked his face and gave him another blow on the back of the neck. She added that there were marks on the boy's back.

A doctor said he saw the boy on May 9, and found marks on his back which could have been caused by blows from a cane or by contact with any hard substance.

Mr. King submitted that the head master had exceeded his rights and had inflicted punishment which was too severe for the offence, and urged that there ought not to be a conviction as the mother's actions were justified under the circumstances.—"Manchester Guardian".

Rugby.—Sir Walter Layton, Editor of the Economist, has accepted invitation conveyed to him through Foreign Secretary, to act as a British Member of the Committee of Economic experts set up by the Committee of Enquiry for European Union which is to meet at Geneva on June 24th.—B. O. W.

Rugby.— Damage estimated at from £40,000 to £50,000 has been caused by the sudden windstorm at Birmingham and steps are being taken to help the homeless families.

Heavy flooding in Scottish Highlands from Cumberland is recorded as a result of the storm which was accompanied by exceptionally heavy rain.—B. O. W.

V. C. HERO WHO HATED WAR.

:o:

Intimate Interviews With The Famous.

One of the trangest thing about the war was that those who fought with outstanding gallantry were often those who hated it most. Captain Ball, V.C., D.S.O., who was killed when twenty, the hero of a hundred fights and conqueror of forty-three German aeroplanes, wrote in his last letter to his "fiancee," "Oh, won't it be nice when all this beastly killing is over and we can enjoy ourselves and not hurt anyone! I hate this game."

Ball loathed the work that was applauded by the retired, the pensioned, and the well-fed civilian, who worked up an apoplectic hatred of the enemy. He preferred to show how "to honour as you struck him down, the foe that comes with fearless eye." He wrote in one letter to his mother:—

"About saying a few words to God when I am doing my work, and when it is done. You asked me if I did when I came back safely. You bet I did. I do even when I am fighting. In fact, I put all my trust in God; that is why I feel safe, no matter in what mess I get."

A BOY TO THE END

All the time, in the very height of his fame, when besieged with hero-worshippers, Captain Ball remained simple. To his mother's fears of the effect of all this adulation and danger, he replied:—

"What do you mean by saying that when I come back I shall be a wiser and sadder boy or man? I may be wiser, but I hope I shall have no reason to be sadder. Also, there is no reason for the 'boy or man,' for I went a boy and I shall return a boy, not a man. I am younger every day, and it will take many years for me to lose my boyhood.... Why, mother, I shall always be a boy, and I like it."

And a boy he was, to that tragic end, declares Mr. Cecil Roberts, who reveals Captain Ball's hatred of war in his most interesting autobiography, "Half Way". Mr. Roberts has had a varied career as journalist, traveller, lecturer, and war correspondent.

"There will always be brutalities and massacres wherever there are wars," he writes, "because the inferior mentality then obtains a legalized opportunity to display itself. As the issue grows more desperate, so the means employed. The Germans used gas. We were horrified, then we used gas."

Mr. Roberts's book contains many stories of famous people he has met. Once he was invited to lunch with Sir James Barrie.

"Barrie smiled a welcome," he writes. "My host was most talkative, affable, reminiscent, inquisitive. Half-way through a description of a visit to D'Annunzio, the manservant announced lunch. I suspended my narrative, glad of the announcement, I was hungry."

SHAW IN THE SWIMMING POOL

"Do go on—finish your story," staid Barrie, standing with his back to the fire, as I half rose.

"Resuming my seat, I finished the story. At last he led the way to lunch. As we crossed the hall Barrie picked up my overcoat, helped me into it, conducted me to the lift, expressed the hope I would come again, and watched me descend!"

He had forgotten all about lunch!

Mr. Roberts' first meeting with Bernard Shaw was sudden and wet. Early one morning in a swimming pool, he was astonished to see emerging from the water one of the best-known heads in the world. Hastily he gasped, "You are Shaw!" In a flash came the reply, "Young man, I am certain of nothing!" Then he vanished under water.

Not many people know that Dr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, was once a "chucker-out" in New York.

"My day began at ten a.m." he once told Mr. Roberts, "when John-a, the Italian lunch man, banged at my door. I put on an apron and a black alpaca coat and set to work to polish the brass work on the doors and bar ....After finishing this routine I put on a white coat and cleaned glasses behind the bar. Sometimes there would be brawls, either in the saloon or in the bedrooms. I had to separate all combatants."

"You were a bar-tender once, Mr. Masefield" asked a New York reporter, twenty years later. "Oh, no! Never a bar-tender," answered the poet. "Bar-tenders were artists. There was as much skill and poetry in a fine fizz as in many a quatrain. No, I was never a bar-tender—nothing more than a scrub-boy."

HOLY JUMPERS!

Mr. Roberts tells a strange story of his meeting with Holy Jumpers in a small American town. He was sitting in a small wooden chapel. Presently the preacher on the platform began to jump. Down one of the aisles a woman rose and ran, shouting, "I've salvation tingling in my limbs! I must jump to the glory of God!" The man on the platform jumped in frenzied exultation, the sisters in the chair jumped, two men raced up to the platform and jumped. The room began to heave; dementia seized the assembly; it swayed, it screamed, it jumped, until there was a stampede of leaping, screaming salvationists.

Yet the following morning many of these people would be serving behind counters, and behaving quite normally.

Mr. Roberts' habit of lecturing without notes puzzled many chairmen. Once he arrived in a Missouri city so late that he hurried from his train to the lecture hall carrying a small attache-case. Seated on the platform, he noticed that the chairman had brought the case from the anteroom.

"You forgot your notes, Mr. Roberts," he said, pointing to the case.

"Notes? They aren't my notes: they're my pyjamas!" replied Mr. Roberts.

COMMUNION WINE SHOULD BE NON-ALCOHOLIC.

:o:

Church Of Scotland's Prohibitionist Edict.

The suggestion that non-alcoholic wines should be used for the celebration of Holy Communion was made by the Rev. J. Cromarty Smith in presenting the report of the Committee on Temperance to the Church of Scotland General Assembly in Edinburgh.

Mr. Smith said the Committee took the view that the use of ordinary port wine was not desirable for the purpose of Communion and they recommended the Assembly to advise ministers to consider the use of non-alcoholic wines.

"Where do you get non-alcoholic wine?" Mr. Smith was asked at question-time. "The term," said the interrogator, "is something of a contradiction. The only kind we know is ginger wine."

The Rev. D. Porteous moved as an amendment that the Assembly should not give ministers the advice proposed. He said they knew from experience that any recommendation from the Assembly virtually became an order, and the recommendation to use non-alcoholic wine was simply "to raise dispeace" among those congregations which did not use unfermented wine.

After further discussion the amendment was defeated and the committee's recommendation was approved.

The Assembly also endorsed the committee's view that in connection with the Temperance (Scotland) Act two amendments were urgent—namely, that when a community voted "no licence" it should have no licence, and that as it required a 55 per cent majority to carry "no licence" it should also require a 55 per cent majority to reverse it. The Act as it stood, it was stated, was heavily weighted in favour of the liquor traffic.

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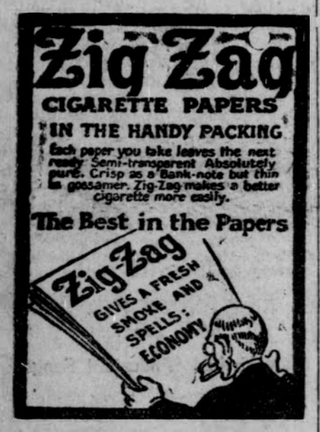
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Dinajpur Muslims Support Joint Electorate.

(From A Correspondent).
DINAJPUR, June 9.

The Dinajpur District Moslem Conference sat at Setabgunj E. B. R. on the 7th June. In the history of the district there was never such a huge gathering of people. 12,000 Mussalmans representing every part of the district attended the meeting. The unique feature of the conference lies in the fact that a large number of Mussalman ladies attended the meeting.

After the presidential address resolutions expressing condolences over the demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Moulana Mahammed Ali, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Moulvi Shah Badul Alam and Moulavi Ahammed Jan Khan of Gaibandha were proposed from the Chair and passed.

Then the resolutions supporting joint electorate proposed by Maulana Abdullahil Baki was passed unanimously by the huge gathering with great enthusiasm and amidst deafening shouts of "Alla ho Akbar." Other resolutions urging the Mussalmans to join the Congress in overwhelming numers, urging Government to introduce immediately free primary compulsoy education, urging people to take to Swadeshi and Charka, to introduce adult franchise, urging Moslem women to join the national works within due bounds of Islamic pardah, to introduce liberal education among them within due bounds of Islamic pardah were passed Moulana Abdullahil Baki, made a grand eloquent speech urging the Musalmans to join the Congress works.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

BENGAL MUSLIM RALLY TO NATIONALISM.

New Convert To Joint Electorate

The "Liberty" correspondent at Madaripur sends the following under date June 10:—

The All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference is going to have its sitting at Faridpur on the 20th and 21st of June next. Dr. Ansari will preside and several other Mahomedan leaders of different parts of India are expected to attend.

Moulana Pir Badsha Mean, the spiritual Guru of about 80 lakhs of Bengal Muslims, and Lal Mean, the well-known leader of Faridpur, have been out on a propaganda tour in the district in order to popularise the object in view of the Conference, and they are getting enthusiastic support from all quarters. Both the eminent leaders and the Mahomedan community as a whole have been lending solid support to the much vexed question of joint electorate.

Last evening a mammoth meeting was held at Madaripur, Moulvi Abul Fazal B. L. Pleader Secy. Anjuman Islamia the most prominent leader of the group of Mahomedans who had so far been opposing the National movement and joint electorate presided. Almost all prominent Mahomedan leaders of Madaripur and some Hindus feelingly addressed the meeting, discussing at some length the importance and necessity of joint electorate, which all of them said was the only solution of the knotty problem of Hindu-Mahomedan unity.

LAL MEAN'S APPEAL.

Lal meah eloquently spoke in support of joint electorate and most feelingly appealed to the Mahomedan community not to lag behind in the present struggle for freedom of the country and warned them that if the Mahomedans still persisted in keeping themselves away from the fight, the fate of the community as a whole was doomed. He was extremely glad that a man like Moulvi Abdul Fazel, who had so vigorously carrying on far been vigorously carrying on an anti-propaganda against the Congress movement could realise his mistake now and have come to join hands with the Nationalist Muslims to give their quota to the fight.

He concluded that if six months' jail for him could convert a man like Moulvi Abul Fazl to be a nationalist prepared to do his bit for the salvation of the country, he was most gladly prepared to be permanently lodged in jail for one convert like him at the end of every six months.

In his presidential address Moulvi Abul Fazal confidently declared that from his own experience of prolongued co-operation with the Government he realised that the salvation of the community and of the country was not in co-operation but in non-co-operation with the Government. He also very strongly supported joint electorate and appealed to the Mahomedans to join the national movement in large number.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK UNDER SWARAJ GOVERNMENT

Mr. Warty Urges Early Formulation Of Programme

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Literary Association, Mr. S. G. Warty Honorary Secretary of the Institute of Political and Social Science, Bombay, delivered on Sunday night a lecture on "Constructive Work under Swaraj Government." Mr. G. B. Trivedi presided.

Mr. Warty stressed the importance of a subject like this especially as India was on the eve of a Swaraj Government, and desired that all should begin to think about it even from now, and try to formulate a programme of constructive work.

Indians' first business, after the establishment of the Swaraj Government, ought to be to educate the people of the country in the principles and practice of democratic government and to create that mentality among the people which would foster the democratic spirit. To this end the lecturer proposed adult education in citizenship and desired that a central institution should be started in each province which should arrange lectures and classes everywhere for all kinds of people according to their capacity, with a well-devised syllabus and with cinema demonstrations if possible. In this adult education, literacy according to the lecturer was not essential, as every individual was endowed with a fair amount of natural intelligence and common-sense to grasp and imbib new political ideas.

ORGANISATION OF VILLAGE LIFE.

The next essential item of constructive activity should be said the lecturer, the organisation of village life. Village punchayets should be started everywhere and the citizen must get the opportunity of learning art of self-government there.

Mr. Warty then dealt his third point, namely the reform of public life. He thought that while the democratic spirit of the constitution should be preserved at all times, India should not be led by mere slavish imitations of other countries but should grow her own constitutional forms and usages and conventions according to her own genius as it is called. She should also avoid all those pitfalls which render a democratic government a sham.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN NATION

The fourth item was the evolution of an Indian nation. Of course the fundamentals of Indian unity were there, but the lecturer was sorry to find fissiparous tendencies in present days. Steps had to be taken, he said, from the very start, by education, by constant co-operation among various communities, by legislation and various other means, to weld the different peoples of India into one compact nation as rapidly as possible. Mr. Warty deprecated all communal organisations and leagues and considered that under Swaraj Government they were entirely out of place.

Mr. Trivedi endorsed the views of the lecturer, and illustrated some of them by concrete reference to local conditions of Ville Parle in its municipality on the question of India's part in the world affairs, he thought that a great responsibility rested on her shoulders, of giving her best spiritual treasures to the world outside and uplifting and civilising the mentality of the too energetic peoples of the west.

TRAINING IN RURAL SERVICE

The Seventh Summer School for Training in Rural Service, held in South India at the Y. M. C. A. Rural Reconstruction Centre, Ramanathapuram, near Coimbatore, completed its course of five weeks on June 6th. The school numbered thirty-two students, six being women, and all alike, caste or non-caste, sat and ate their meals together. The composition of the group as indicated by the roll book was significant. About a dozen were graduates; Hindus numbered 17, Christians 14, and there was one Mohammedan, twelve were teachers, two were theological students, one a landed proprietor, and one an engine-driver; and the ages ranged from 18 to 62. The latest approach to uniformity in the record was in the entries under "object of taking training," which were usually expressed in some such phrase as "to serve the villagers."

By the co-operation of many friends, a varied syllabus was offered. The heaviest share of lecturing was borne by the Y. M. C. A. staff at Ramanathapuram, who dealt with cottage industries such as Poultry farming, Dyeing, Calico-printing, and Bee-keeping, in which that Centre has specialised: while Y. M. C. A. Secretaries who were attending the course as students acted as instructors in Rural Play-Grounds and Recreation—all the students, men and women alike, taking part in the games. Government experts and others assisted with courses in Agriculture, Rural Health and Sanitation, and Principles and Methods of Rural Reconstruction; and the President of the District Educational Council not only lectured on adult education but also granted the use of the village school building. Short courses were given by specialists on Co-operations, Village Panchayats, and the Project Methods of Teaching; special lecturers spoke on the work of the Servants of India Society and the Poona Seva Sadan; and the Secretary of the Ramanathapuram Centre who has been studying Rural Welfare Work on the continent of Europe, gave his impressions in a series of talks.

The programme was varied by visits to surrounding villages, to Agricultural and Forest colleges, to a flower show, a cattle show, etc., while the students were entertained to a picnic and a moonlight dinner by gentlemen of the district. A notable event was when the students themselves organised a dinner on May 5th to celebrate the 70th birthday of Rabindranath Tagore.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE REFORM

Copland Report Before State Premiers

The State Premiers, together with Mr. Scullin and Mr. Theodore, met in conference to consider the report of the economic experts headed by Professor Copland on the economic rehabilitation of Australia.

The Copland report aims at the saving of £13,000,000 by economies and the raising of £15,000,000, thus reducing the deficit by total of £28,000,000. It includes proposals for a 20 per cent cut in Government expenditure and a similar cut in pensions and salaries, and also suggests more severe taxation for unmarried persons. The experts also consider that the sales tax should be increased from 2 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent and the primate duty from 4 per cent to 10 per cent, and propose the valuing of imports and the collection of advalorem duties in Australian currency as substitution for a part of the increased primage. Another proposal is that the entertainment tax should be increased. The experts ... that many of the proposals ... ly be achievable by ... movements "backed by a large volume of consent."

The Premiers' speeches indicated qualified approval of the experts' plan. Some of them objected to the proposed increase in the sales tax and primage, but the proposal to reduce interest rates and to float and internal conversion loan at a reduced rate of interest met with general approval, while it was also agreed that an increase in taxation was inevitable.

INTEREST-REDUCING PLAN.

Mr. Theodore submitted an "all-embracing plan," including the conversion of outstanding internal public debt bearing interest at over 4 per cent to common stock issue at par at 4 per cent. the reduction of interest rates by 25 per cent on local government loans, the reduction of bank interest rates by 25 per cent, the reduction by 25 per cent of interest charges on all private loans, including dividends and rents, to be effected by State legislation, and the reduction of Government expenditure on salaries, pensions, and allowances.

Mr. Theodore also proposed that banking institutions should make credit available immediately to enable industry to reabsorb the unemployed and that there should be co-operation between the States banks and the commercial community with a view to creating confidence in London and rendering possible the funding of the short-term debt and the provision of long-term credit and creating easier conditions for future conversions. Another proposal was for the continuation of the exchange pool with, if necessary, full power to control all transfers of money from Australia.

The conference adopted a resolution rendering possible the funding of conversion as part of the plan for general financial rehabilitation. Other points were submitted to a sub-committee which sat late conferring with the bankers regarding methods and terms of conversion.

DOCTOR'S OVERDOSE OF ETHER.

Fatal Attempt To Induce Sleep

A young doctor's death as the result of an overdose of ether, taken to induce sleep, was investigated at a Greenwich inquest in mail week on John Edmondson Morton (25), of Ulundi Road, Blackheath.

Mr. Morton said that his son resigned his position as house surgeon at Tunbridge Wells General Hospital in March to come to London to study for his M.B. He had been studying hard at home and had taken all his papers except that for midwifery. On Saturday he seemed to be in good spirits, and the previous day had made arrangements to attend the wedding of a colleague as best man. On Sunday morning he was found dead in bed and there was a smell of ether in the room.

"I did not know he had any ether." Mr. Morton said. "He was evidently suffering from strain, and I know he had been sleeping badly, for one morning recently I noticed his light burning at 3-30 a.m. and asked if anything was wrong. He said 'No. I am all right. I am just trying to read myself to sleep.' I feel certain he took this ether to get some sleep. He was very studious and did his work very thoroughly."

Dr. Peter Carrick, of Charlton Road, Blackheath, said that Dr. Morton had been dead about eight hours when he was called to him. He was lying with his head on his chest and his hands towards his mouth. In the mouth was a sponge bag filled with cotton wool and smelling of ether.

Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, the Coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Morton.

PRABHAT FERIE AND THE AWAKENING OF YOUTH

Behold the Eastern sky with
youthful colour streaked,
And stealthy stars dispelled by
Light that darkness seeked.
A cry arose and rent the firmament in twain.
A ferie marched below and sang
Liberty's strain.
The music stirred the heart which
waking from its dream,
With life infused in every vein's
onrushing stream,
In chorus sang the song of a good
day dawning,
And there the foe with sorrow
found the glories yawning;
Youth smiles when met by furrowed age at Revolt's door,
And breaking up the cup of stagnant beverage
Of age long taste, rejuvinates the
tired soul.
With feeble hands the scribe opens
a youthful page,
And writes history anew. The newly tinctured bowl
Of Life is quaffed by all filled with
youth's warm gore!

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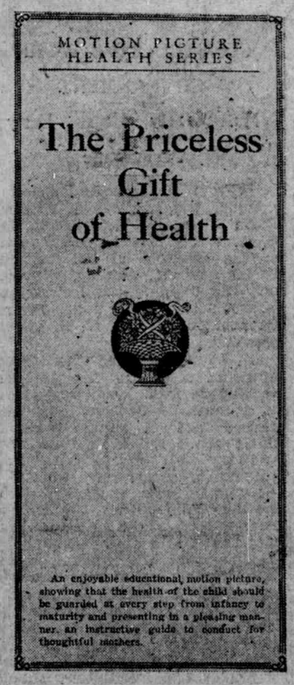
Scene from "Shativahan" Sharada Picture, to run from 27th at Vishnu.

Mr. Inamdar and Miss Shanta Kumari, the leading Stars in "The Knife", Ranjit picture to run from 20th at West End.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Scene from "Digvijay," featuring Bijli and Mr. Naidoo. Sharda Picture to run from 20th inst. at Vishnu.

Mrs. Vilma Garbi in "Oh Thou Woman", Surya Picture to run from 27th at West End.

THE NEW WAVE IN EUROPE

"Best Things" For Drama Done By "The Very Young.

"Finest Theatre" In Tokyo.

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Perkins viewed the theatre in Japan, Berlin, Vienna, Paris and other important dramatic centres.

THE VERY YOUNG.

"I found Germany doing exceptionally interesting things," he said. "The younger generation is in power. The best things are being done by the very young people, by writers, composers and actors scarcely out of their 'teens."

The outstanding hits of the continent, said Perkins, were:

"Victoria and Her Hussar," a musical by Paul Abraham, a Hungarian composer, current in Berlin, Vienna and Stockholm at the moment.

"Preliminary Investigation," a play by two Viennese criminal lawyers, which has taken Vienna by storm. (Gilbert Miller has purchased the American rights.)

DARING OPERETTA.

"King Pausole," an operetta, the biggest hit of Paris at the moment, and probably one of the most daring and sensational musicals ever produced, so daring in fact, thinks Perkins, that it will never reach America.

"Pariser Platz 13," a new play by Vicki Baum, author of "Grand Hotel," is attracting considerable mention.

"White Horse Inn," a German musical, has been so well thought of in Berlin that it is going to London shortly. It is one of the first German pieces to be accepted by the English since the World War.

Perkins thinks Charlott Susa, a UFA and German stage star, has the biggest name in pictures on the continent at the present and is greater than Marlene Dietrich.

JAPAN'S MODERN SPIRIT.

One of the finest and best-equipped theatres in the world is to be found in Tokio, according to Perkins.

"In luxurious fittings and equipment, it eclipses anything even Sid Grauman has ever done," he said. "And what is more interesting, despite its magnificence, it is not a movie theatre, but houses only the spoken drama.

"I was very much impressed by the modern spirit which seems to have swept Japanese drama. They are doing newer things, and for the first time in centuries casting off tradition. Japan's big play is '47 Ronin' and the box office is getting what is equivalent to dol. 3.80 a seat for it."

Perkins sailed from San Francisco last November, visiting Honolulu, Japan, China, the Philippines, Singapore, Sumatra, India, North Africa, Egypt, Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria and Germany. —"L. A. Times".

(Continued From Column 7.)

ever, to be playing on the lines of the instrument 'Sarod' producing fast 'Guts'.

The other Harmonium record (P17578) of Mr. Vithalrao Korgaonkar represents quite a different style. While listening to this record one can clearly see that Mr. Korgaonkar reproduces all the 'Alaps' 'Tans' 'Murkys' like a good songster. His graceful touches are quite delightful to the ear.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and cutlure, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

—:o:—

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Records, *Not Representation.*

Screen art and industry, silent and speaking, have manifold aspects. And, there have been, naturally, many phases of growth and advancement. The Indian industry is slowly, very slowly, beginning to recognise the importance, if not the necessity of some aspects of technical efficiency.

Of the welcome signs of progress two features could be, without great difficulty, be distinguished. I am speaking of conditions as a rule and, generally, of the Indian screen ventures. The exceptions are few and far between, the exceptions that are free from the common shortcomings of the films.

I have observed recently a distinct advancement in photography. And, I have also observed a more intelligent employment of ancient Indian monuments. Costume-designs and the composition of the right 'sets' are, mostly, unknown. The dramatic values of the story remain indistinct. The inference is inevitable. Most of the producers of the Indian films have reached only the recording stage. They record or rather reproduce fairly well the accessories they collect. But they have not yet been employed effectively to represent a human theme. The final aim of dramatic interpretation seems, decidedly, distant.

* * * * *

The Dance Fervour

The "popular" fervour for the dance increases. It is felt, dimly as a national activity. It is not yet considered to be a subject or even an aim of national education. National reconstruction in art is at present only a "revival", a reproduction of "glories" of the dead past, a process that renders intelligence superfluous, and intellectual attitude impossible.

Mr. Ito, the international exponent of terpsichrose whose article was published in this page last week, has devoted twenty years to the study of the dance, East and West. He is not satisfied. His efforts for dance reconstruction are, as he says, only beginning. But most of us in India are entirely satisfied with the fond attachment we cultivate for the "glories" we inherit from the past. We believe in the impossible. All that we have to do and need do is, I suppose, to 'revive,' that is, to reproduce the past.

From the "Garba" dances which include chairs and sofas, desks and teapoys and even tambourines to the dances which include every conceivably grotesque "Oriental" fantasy, everything is joyodsly hailed as a 'revival.' Is there any other civilized country outside India where irrelevant fervour and unabashed display of unintelligent sentiment secures such welcome and high premium? Is there any other civilized country outside India where ignorance of the object or purpose of praise is so completely a bliss, where sentimental satisfaction is not immediately detected and condemned as mental inertia? Is it mental inertia or is it mental deception and dishonesty? Or, is it all these combined? Read what is, usually, or rather invariably, written about Indian dancing and these questions would be inevitable. We praise, we cannot appreciate. We believe, we cannot perceive. We find faults, we cannot criticise.

BARRYMORE IS PROMPT AND PATIENT

Becomes "Student Of Public Taste

John Barrymore is a changed man! Known hitherto as a madcap, a wag, a man who respected no person or institution, the actor has been transformed. In his place is John Barrymore, Esq., lauded gentleman, husband, father, banker, artist, and business man. The transition has been subtle. No one can say at what precise moment the once eccentric Barrymore, the hot-brained scion of America's "royal family," ended, and the serious minded, purposeful artist began. And yet none who has watched Barrymore throughout his brilliant but fantastic career can doubt that the change has come. Probably the largest part in the change has been played by his marriage to Dolores Costello and the birth of a daughter. Barrymore has not lost the zest of living that has always been part of his personality. Nor is he less extraordinary and interesting in various ways. Being the person he is, he could never be aught but unusual. It is rather that he is at last directing much of his limitless energy and ability to the business of life, instead of to the escapades of a somewhat pampered genius. No one is readier than Barrymore himself to confess to being spoiled and frequently bored with life. Now he has suddenly and unexpectedly found a new interest in domestic and business stability.

The change has not affected his art—if anything it lends his work a new purposefulness. This is apparent to observers on the Warner studio lot, watching him at work on his latest picture, "Svengali," which is the film adaptation of the famous Du Maurier novel, "Trilby." Barrymore seems to bring to each new role a deepening purpose, a firmer resolve to portray types that will interest and entertain all picture lovers. [illegible] the artist is now also a banker, a director in the serious affairs of the community in which he lives.

In his own "Confessions of an Actor," Barrymore tells much of his reckless use and misuse of money, and of his frequent appeals to other members of his family for financial help during times of stress. He was sowing his wild oats and the oats were the most expensive in the market. Time was when Barrymore seemed totally indifferent to the waste of time occasioned by his tardiness, or even absence, on the motion picture set. Now he is prompt and what is even more remarkable in him, patient. The "public be damned" attitude that was once, perhaps erroneously, credited to him, is not to-day at any rate evident. He has become a student of public taste and a hard and conscientious worker.

At present it looks as though his best years and his greatest triumphs are yet before him. And in this steadily mounting seriousness of purpose, the movie public is certain to be the gainer.

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

Studio Activities In Madras And Bengal.

GENERAL PICTURES CORPORATION (MADRAS.)

Two more pictures in addition to "Vishwamitra" "The Pavalamala or the "Coral Queen" and "Nar Narayan" which were finished a few days back are awaiting release. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the production of "Setu-Banden" from Ramayana.

ASSOCIATED FILMS (MADRAS)

Two pictures "Pride of Hindustan" and "Sati Kausalya" which were recently completed, are awaiting release. A social picture named "The Congress Girl" is under production.

KHUGA PICTURES CORPORATION (MADRAS.)

As late Mr. A. T. Arsu, the proprietor of the concern met with sudden death, their maiden "Veer Simham" could not be finshed. His successor will complete the unfinished part of the same.

BENGAL MOVIE & TALKIE FILMS LTD. (CALCUTTA.)

Their first all Talkie picture "Dawn of Life" was completed and shown recently in Calcutta.

AURORA FILM COMPANY (CALCUTTA.)

Their religious picture "Pujari" under the direction of Mr. Niranjan Pal is just completed and awaiting release.

FILMS OF THE EAST (CALCUTTA.)

Mr. Charu Roy the well-known Indian Screen Director of Bengal, has nearly completed his social Picture "Swamy."

The Madans are busy with a mythological Talkie "Mahabharat". Several eminent stars have been engaged for this picture. They are also side by side busy with a few silent pictures

RANA PRATAP FILM CORPORATION (DACCA.)

Mr. H. M. Sen, the Chief Director has just finished "Father-Kanta" and he is now busy with another picture "Vidydharir Tripatra."

SHARDA TALKIES:—Mr. Bhogilal Dave of Sharda Film Co. returned from Europe last Monday (5th instant) with all the necessary paraphernalia for the production of and full length Talkies. Mr. Bhogilal is accompanied with a German Technician.

Scene from "Gallant Heart," featuring Mr. Humza and Miss Amboo, produced by the Agarwal Film Co., to run at West End.

"Lot Of Bluff In Industry."

Division Of Labour—Unknown In Indian Industry—Hackney Writers Lead Picture Production Failures.

Mr. Luhar Speaks For The "Silent Workman"

Mr. C. Luhar discusses this week the problems and short-comings of the Indian producer. He says:—

Let me tell you, inspite of what our producer turns out, his methods of picture production are not scientific and technical; division of labour is almost unknown in his production lot; his funds being low and limited, he believes as I said, more in quantity than quality; he is so much engrossed within himself that he hardly thinks spiritedly about better picture-production; he is burning with the heat of jealousy and not with the ardour or production competition; and lastly he lacks invariably the one technical exigency viz., Movie-Spirit.

He produces pictures without thinking them out in terms of the Motion Picture. He is all the time in a world of Movies but does not live in it. He creates a few luminaries which shine for a time, glow over much with the spirit less vanity of ignorance and shatter ultimately. Any hackney writer will write for him a paltry story for ultimate failure. And continually may be anything in the manner of story partitions without very little or no trace of an ingeniously worked-out scene story in pictures. How can we hope to improve our film industry with all this ignorance of true workmanship and solid negligence of science and art? Not to speak of Movie-Spirit.

It is inadequate to say that the Indian producers are without fair means even. They are using good camera equipments, fairly good studios and not too bad stars. But the fun of the whole show is that once the story fails, next time the ill-cast star, and the third time the director or the cameraman, working without spirit or under adverse conditions. The reader, however, will please note that no personal reflections is intended in the foregoing exposition of the few facts which are true to my humble knowledge.

Picture production is a matter of deep intellectual consideration, untiring and unbroken. Mutual co-operation is good, but working with means available with sustained Movie-Spirit is far better.

An over-sea record and sound apparel brought forth by those who have fortunately seen Europe or America have unfortunately spread a lot of bluff in the Indian industry instead of helping it substantially. Wish they had churned out better Indian movies than the silent workman of our native Hollywood. It is clear the industry is running downhill, reasons to which are many and in bold relief. The writer who is actively working in the industry with a fair knowledge of what is what, is of strict opinion that the conditions being the same very encouraging work can yet be turned out if every producer takes to production with genuine Movie-Spirit and injects it in his workmen for the betterment of the industry.

NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

Marathi And Hindustani Songs.

(By GANDHARV).

The June issue of H. M. V. Records contains, five Marathi, four Hindustani, and two Instrumental records. (P-13543) Mr. Narayan Rao Vyas has given two songs. One of them is of 'Gaud Sarang'. It is a difficult raag, which he has handled very well. His control over the 'Tan' is admirable, but I would like to suggest that Mr. Vyas should add a fair proportion of slow 'Alaps' to his fast 'Tans'. The other song is 'Todi Tarana'. It is a good composition but the repetition of the song seems to be out of proportion.

(P-13504) Master Vasant's songs are Gazals, dealing with devotional themes. The well recorded lively tunes should please the Gazal lovers.

(P13505) One of the songs from Prof. Rambhau Astekar is "Bihag". Both the choice of the song and the treatment are good, but their effect is marred by his feeble voice. He is, it would appear, not careful to keep himself in tune. His second song is a 'Hori' in raag 'Kafi'. I would like Mr. Astekar, not to be content with mere imitation of other well-known songsters. He should cultivate his own individual style.

(P13506) Miss Mehebub Jan's big, sweet, and forceful voice is suitable for recording. Her Gazals are in the usual style but less monotonous.

INSTRUMENTAL RECORDS

Two Harmonium records are issued this time of two different styles (P17575) Mr. Harind[illegible] Chattopadhyaya, the well-known poet and actor, plays 'Tilang' and 'Khamaj'. He is very active. He se[illegible]

(Continued In Colu[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

TO-DAY:—Results of Second LL.B. Examination and M.A. Examination University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY June 19:—s.s. "Moultan" with the English mails of June 4, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY June 20:—s.s. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22:—Bombay Legislative Council Bye-election, City European Constituency, Nomination of candidates.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-30 p.m. Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m. Prof. Narayen Vyas' classical music.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 19th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 18th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th July.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A. F. I. will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (weather permitting.)

B.E.S.T. APPRENTICES SOCIALS: The above function will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. at the B. E. S. & T. Club-House. Mr. C. N. Moberly will preside.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA:—The Reception Committee of the Thirteenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay on Tuesday evening, have unanimously elected Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) as their Chairman and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, as President of the Federation.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:—On account of the Sad demise of Mr. S. K. Hodivala, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Institute, the public lecture by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry fixed for Monday (22nd inst.) has been postponed "sine die."

INDIAN'S SUCCESS AT RUGBY SCHOOL:—Master Danial Latifi, second of Mr. A. Latifi, I.C.S., Commissioner of Multan, and grandson of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji of Bombay, has won a mathematical scholarship at Rugby School in England.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) the 18th inst. at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Offices.

CONDOLENCE MEETING. Under the auspices of the "F" ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Damodar Thackersi Hall, Parel, to express the great loss to the country in general and labouring class in particular at the sad demise of late "Deshbhakta" A. B. Kolhatkar and to pass a resolution of condolence. Sit. Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.

The Secretary of the League writes:—

A meeting of the members of the Young Workers' League, Bombay, will be held on the terrace of Patel Buildings, Pol-Lavdi, Parel, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. to celebrate the first "Foundation Day" of the League.

The Young Workers League was founded a year ago as a proletarian youth organisation. In the course of the last year, the League helped the activities of various trade unions, organised independent political demonstrations of workers, collected funds for Chirner Peasants' Relief and Bhagat Singh Case Appeal, and conducted the study classes for the political education of young workers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday the letter to the President, from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department informing him of the appointment of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S. to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., was approved.

LITTLE TIN GODS OF FILM CENSORS.

B. P. C. C. To Vindicate The Honour Of National Flag.

There has been considerable agitation in the Congress circles in Bombay over the reported action of the Bombay Board of Film Censors in banning a Congress flag salutation scene from a film produced by the Educational Pictures. The film with a title "Khudakishan" was produced a few months back and was submitted to the Board in the ordinary course. The censors took objection to the scene illustrating the national flag salutation ceremony and ordered to take that scene out. This is naturally regarded in the Congress circles as a deliberate insult to the national flag.

B. P. C. C. CONTEMPLATES STRONG ACTION.

The B. P. C. C., it is understood, is contemplating to take a serious step with a view to vindicate the honour of the National Flag and also prevent the repetition of such deliberate insult to the flag. In case the Board does not lift this ban, B. P. C. C. will, in all probability, exhibit not only one film but a number of films showing national flags and face the consequences. One responsible official of the B. P. C. C. interviewed in this connection said that there was nothing against the Gandhi-Irwin settlement in defying such silly and illegal order. The Board of film censors had no business to dabble in politics.

It is further reported that Mahatma Gandhi will be consulted by the B. P. C. C. before any definite action is taken on this question.

Help Men Who Helped Your Country.

APPEAL TO ENGAGE SATYAGRAHIS.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

It is a long time since we appealed to the citizens of Bombay and especially businessmen to help our disbanded Satyagrahi Volunteers in finding suitable jobs. We must thankfully acknowledge the encouraging response which our appeals have evoked among the public. During the last two months we have been able to provide for nearly 200 volunteers in a number of business concerns. There is still, however, a large number of our Volunteers who find themselves stranded in the streets for want of employment. Our Satyagrahi Volunteer's Service Bureau is daily receiving demands far beyond the very limited supply at our disposal. We are, therefore, once again compelled to make a further appeal to the businessmen of our City. The correspondence in this connection should be directed to the "Satyagrahi Volunteer's Service Bureau", Bombay 4.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS DISPUTE COMMITTEE

Propaganda Of A Gujarati Journal Resented.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have sent the following:—

The Election Disputes Committee has been examining evidence coming before it from day to day Ever since the appointment of this Committee the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" has been carrying on a propaganda which is not only unjust and unfair but wholly removed from the facts of the case. It is common knowledge, that there is no love lost between the Congress and this Journal but surely it was not too much to expect that the Journal should have observed the journalistic etiquette of not commenting on matters which are the subject of enquiry and which on that account ought to be treated as *"sub judice."* We give below the text of the letter that we addressed to the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" in this connection:

"You are well aware of the fact that the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a special Committee called the "Election Disputes Committee" to enquire into the various complaints regarding the Annual General Elections to the B.P.C.C. held on the 31st May, 1931. You also know that it is a common convention and, if I may say so, a legal necessity that while such judicial enquiries are in progress, the matter coming within the purview of such enquiry is to be regarded as *"sub judice"* and ought not to be commented upon. We are surprised that from day to day, ever since the appointment of the Election Disputes Committee, you have been publishing correspondence and comments which are *'prima facie'* of a character which is bound to prejudice the enquiry. We have to request you in the name of justice and fairplay to desist from the publication of the matter prejudicial to the interests of the enquiry.

"We hope you will appreciate the situation and help us in conducting a fair and impartial enquiry."

The Elections Disputes Committee will finally meet to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to record evidence and hear arguments concerning (F) Parel elections.

On Friday, (the 19th June 1931) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the Committee will finally sit to record evidence and hear arguments concerning (B) Mandvi elections.

"A FRIEND OF THE WORKING CLASS".

Tribute To A. B. Kolhatkar.

A largely attended public meeting of mill workers was held at the Lal Maidan on Wednesday evening to mourn the sad and sudden death of Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar. Sjt. S. K. Patil presided and a number of speakers paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed patriot.

A CONGRESSMAN.

In his opening speech, Mr. Patil observed that the late Mr. Kolhatkar was a Congressman with a real labour mentality. He never minced matters where the interests of workers were at stake. He gave more thought to the constructive side of the labour movement. A mill owned, managed and manned by workers themselves was his latest scheme for which he ceaselessly toiled.

Sjt. P. R. Lele described how the late Mr. Kolhatkar yearned for independence every hour of his life. His sympathy for the workers was not a mere lip sympathy but it was an article of faith with him.

Resolutions were then passed conveying the sympathies of the meeting to the bereaved family and also suggesting the scheme of a memorial.

Mr. Kamalabai Prabhu remarked that a real memorial would be their dedication to the cause for which the late Mr. Kolhatkar lived and died.

A FRIEND OF THE WORKERS.

Messrs. Mansing Jagtap, Kandalkar, Acharya and Kubal also paid tributes to the "friend of the workers."

HIGH COURT SESSIONS IN HOSPITAL

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES IN BHUSAVAL TRUNK MURDER CASE

The High Court Sessions held its sitting on Tuesday at the K. E. M. Hospital to examine Umar Haji Ghadiali, brother-in-law of the first accused an important witness in the case. Bhusaval Trunk murder Dr. J. N. Mehta had certified that as the witness who was suffering from cancer was operated upon recently, he would not be able to attend the Court to give evidence. As it was thought advisable that the patient would undergo another operation, the Acting Advocate General requested his Lordship to expedite the evidence of that important witness: and hence the Court sat at the hospital. Counsel and the special jury were also summoned there.

In this case Haji Abubaker Taher Mahomed (39) is charged with robbery and murder, and his Madrasi employee Narsingrao Mangayya (25) is charged with causing disappearance of the evidence of murder.

The examination-in-chief of Umar Haji Ghadiali, a patient lying on a stretcher, commenced at the hospital at 11 a.m. but after an hour and a half his evidence was adjourned to Thursday, as the patient was extremely exhausted.

Umar Haji Ghadiali, examined by the Counsel for the crown, deposed that witness was in the service of the first accused for the las 15 years. The accused was the brother-in-law of the witness. Witness knew the deceased who used to come to their hosiery shop. Deceased frequented the shop of Abdula Abdul Raheman. Witness saw deceased last on January 12, 1930 at about 3 to 3-30 p.m. Deceased had gone to the residence of the accused that day. Witness saw the accused first on that day at his residence at 4 p.m. and then the accused had come to the shop at 6 p.m. The servant of the accused had come to the shop and asked for Rs. 20, which witness had given him. The accused came at 7 p.m. and placed a bundle in his hands saying that the accused had finished Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased. Accused told witness to take the bundle to his place at Mahim. After reaching home, witness had only taken out two pencils from the bundle. The gold one, witness dropped in a well, while the ivory one, he burnt down.

"TIDING OVER CRISIS".

Proceeding, witness deposed that the accused came next day to his place and asked for the bundle, which witness handed over to the accused. As usual, witness went to the shop at Chakla Street. There accused opened the bundle in his presence and showed him some jewellery. Accused selected some big diamonds from the bundle and taking them on his person went out. After an hour or so, accused returned to the shop and handed over to the witness a sum of Rs. 2,600 saying that it was the price which the diamonds fetched. The accused had expressed his feelings about the financial difficulties, two days prior to the incident. Accused thought of tiding over the crisis by getting some how a lakh of rupees or sixty thousand. If thereby the accused came in trouble, he told witness that the latter should keep ten to twenty thousand rupees ready for his defence. He told witness that the former was calling jewellers to his residence. Accused asked witness to pretend to phone to Lady Mahomed Yusuf. Ahmed Fakir, the cook of the accused, came and told witness that the accused had called Nemchand Chhaganlal, the deceased at his residence at 5 p.m.

ALLEGED SHOOTING.

Continuing, witness deposed that the accused told witness that the former shot the deceased with a revolver in the rear room of his residence. Accused further told witness that the second accused went and brought a trunk, which was found to be small. Therefore that trunk was exchanged for a larger one, and the dead body of the deceased was packed in the trunk. The accused further told witness that everything was arranged to dispose of the trunk and then gave him the bundle containing diamonds. The trunk was sprinkled with scent and was kept in the passage of the chawl. Accused told witness that he was not sure whether to take it to Playhouse or Bhendi Bazar. That trunk was taken to Victoria Terminus. It was then put in a third class compartment of a passenger train. Subsequently the second accused told witness everything about the murder.

As the patient was totally exhausted, he took a respite and then deposed that the accused had a license of a revolver and a gun. There was one old revolver lying in the shop. Witness did not see the old revolver after the incident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oliviera, counsel for the first accused, witness deposed that Lady Mahomed Yusuf was an aunt of the accused as well as the witness. Jamnabai was their cousin. Witness had borrowed Rs. 5,000 from her and had passed a receipt for it. Witness had renewed the receipt. It was in December that witness made a statement to the police. Witness would not have known anything about the murder had accused not told him.

Two days prior to the incident the accused told witness about the intention of committing a murder in order that the act might bring a lakh of rupees or at least 50,000 to him. By the act, witness thought, the accused meant to get goods on consignment and sell them in the market. However, no arrangement had been made by which witness would get Rs. 10,000 or more to defend the accused, if required. Six days prior to the incident, the wife of the accused was in confinement. Witness used to go to the house of the accused, but not after the incident.

EXAMINATION ADJOURNED.

At this stage the patient expressed his desire to stop the examination as he was totally exhausted. The examination was, therefore, adjourned to Thursday.

After the Judge and the Jury returned from the K. E. M. Hospital, the hearing of the Bhushwal Trunk Murder Case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court and further evidence was led by the prosecution.

ADJOURNED SITTING TO-DAY AT HOSPITAL.

The High Court Sessions will hold its adjourned sitting to-day (Thursday) at the K. E. M. Hospital to conclude the examination of Umar Haji Ghadiali, and will then resume the hearing at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday, (5th July). The membership roll close on the 20th inst. Time and place for the meeting will be announced later.

Public are informed that Book No. 2 containing receipts No. 101-200 has been lost. These are therefore invalidated and anyone producing them will not be recognised as members.

SRI RAGINI DEVI

Dance Devotee From America

Sri Ragini Devi's name is known to those who have been watching the growing interest in Indian art and art movements abroad. Sri Ragini Devi has frequently appeared on the New York stage. Her work in "Djamileh," the well-known Oriental opera by Bizet could be easily recalled. Her songs and dances in the "Light of Asia" staged in New York are, of course, a popular theme with the Indian art world in America.

Sri Ragini Devi has recently arrived in Bombay and has decided to offer her interpretations of Indian music and dance during a brief season at the Royal Opera House opening on Saturday the 20th inst. There will be two performances daily at 6-30 and 10 in the evening. The programme includes Indian songs and dance interpretations of Indian life and art.

Sri Ragini Devi, unlike almost every dancer from the West, has studied Indian music. Besides, she has been responsible for compiling a popular introductory book, "Nribanjali," on Indian dancing. Her dance interpretations at the Royal Opera House have, consequently, an unusual interest and value for all those eagerly watching the steady advancement and growth and re-emergence of one of the noblest of the arts of ancient India. The opportunities for witnessing enlightened efforts in art reconstruction are few, very few, and for between they should, thus, be welcomed.

STOP PRESS

SIMLA, June 17.

The Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, will be staying in Simla until the informal conference on Federal finance which commences this afternoon concludes its work.

This Conference is expected to last three or four days. Sir George Schuster opens the proceedings and those attending the Conference are Sir Arthur McWatters, Finance Secretary and Messrs. Lloyd Hardy of the Central Board of Revenue and the following six chosen by the Chancellor namely Col. Haksar, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani, Sir Frederick Gauntlet (in place of Sir Akbar Hydari), Prof. K. T. Shah and Prof. S. P. Bhargava. The object of the Conference is merely to conduct a preliminary examination of the heads of federal revenue and see to what extent Indian States might have to bear the expenditure of the Federal Government.—A. P.

MEETINGS OF PRINCES.

SIMLA, June 17.

The report this Conference will be placed before the Indian States delegation in Bombay on the 28th instant, when there will also be a conference of several Ruling Princes and Ministers of the States.

The agenda to be discussed at this Conference is being considered by the Nawab of Bhopal and is expected to include consideration of replies to the questionnaire regarding Federation and the extent of the support to it, the report of the Simla Conference on Federal Finance and lastly the method of representation at the next Round Table Conference. The draft agenda will be considered by the Standing Committee of Ministers at which will be present Col. Haksar, Mr. Abbasi, Political Secretary to Bhopal State, Mr. Wakefield of Kashmir, Sir Manubhai Mehta and Mr. K. M. Panikkar. The agenda will then be placed for consideration before the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and lastly before the Indian States delegation. The Conference of Princes in Bombay will be in addition to the meeting of the Indian States Delegation and to this Conference have been invited no less than 20 Ruling Princes besides the ministers of several States. The former include the Nawab of Malerkotla, the Nawab of Palanpur, the Raja of Korea, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, the Maharaja of Panna, the Raja of Narsingharh, the Nawab of Cambay, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Chief of Jumakhandi, the Raja of Wankanier and the Maharaja of Danta. The Ministers invited are those of Travancore, Indore, Kashmir, Dhar and Krishnagarh and others.

The Associated Press understands that the presence of the Maharajas of Alwar, Kashmir and Patiala at the Bombay meetings of the Indian States Delegation and the Conference is doubtful, the absence of the Maharaja of Alwar being due to his having some very important engagement at Mount Abu.—A. P.

A STUDY IN CONGRESS-PHOBIA.

(BY A MUSLIM)

The issue of the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" dated the 18th June contains an article by Mr. Shaukat Ali which has been given the place of honour and published as its leading article. It is about the Dongri happenings. Mr. Shaukat Ali has presumably written this incoherent article from Bhopal where he is undergoing a treatment for carbuncle. He was not an eye-witness to the Dongri disturbance and so it is to be presumed that his article is the result of the information supplied to him by his co-workers in Bombay. Had he been in Bombay and had he seen even a little of the hooliganism displayed by his admirers, for they were constantly shouting "Shaukat Ali Zinda Bad," he would not have written such irresponsible trash. He may write any nonsense he likes against the Congress and he may heap as many attacks on the office-bearers of the Congress as he likes, but he should not indulge in deliberate mis-statements. Surely he is at present suffering from Congress-phobia, Gandhi-phobia and similar other ailments. But these are not extenuating circumstances. He is a public leader of long standing and as such he should see that not a single mis-statement passes his pen. But this precisely is not the case, for in order to run down the Congress he indulges in mis-statements against it and its office-bearers. I was present at the meeting and I have with my own eyes seen what happened at the meeting. None of the speakers had wounded the self respect or the susceptibilities of the Muslmans of the non-Congress camp. On the contrary the actions of the goondas were deliberate and had a purpose behind them. They not only tried to disturb the meeting but ultimately inflicted fatal injuries on an innocent Hindu who was going along in a victoria. The action of the Muslim 'mavalis' on that night has tarnished the fair name of Islam but the game has been seen through by all. Mr. Shaukat Ali's attempt to incite the Pathans against the Hindus by reminding them of the happenings of 1929, is a reprehensible attempt to create Hindu-Muslim ill-feeling. A leader of his position ought to feel ashamed of using such tactics.

ALLEGED MOLESTING OF LADIES

Case Postponed To Saturday

Kekhashru Jamshedji Davar and four other Parsis were placed before the bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. J. Bocarro and J. H. Hormusji by Inspector Watkins charged with disorderly behaviour. The accused were defended by Mr. Banaji, Bar-at-law, Mr. Mahale, Bar-at-law and Mr. Chhatrapati, Advocate. The case against the accused was that they molested certain Parsi ladies at Apollo Bunder on the 7th instant. Mr. Banaji asked for a postponement of the case, as he submitted the hearing would be prolonged.

Inspector Watkins said the case was quite simple and would hardly take five minutes to dispose of. The Court adjourned the case till 20th instant.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY OF A MARRIED WOMAN.

Application For Transfer Of Case.

The transfer application filed by Dawood Maganbhai Narsi, a Khoja youth, and two others of whom the first petition was charged with enticing away Hasumati, third petitioner wife of the respondent, (complainant), and Harshadrai Ishvarlal Munim, the second petitioner, with abetment in the court of the Broach Magistrate, was admitted by the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on Tuesday at the Bombay High Court.

This application was made for transferring the case from the sub-Divisional Magistrate, Broach, to the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the grounds that Mr. Vaikunthlal Ishvarlal Munim had filed a complaint against the petitioners and Ramniklal, the brother of the complainant, in which Hasumati was charged with kidnapping his two minor children and others with abetment in the Girgaum Police Courts, and further the alleged offence had taken place in Bombay, outside the jurisdiction of the Broach Magistrate.

Their lordships fixed Monday next for hearing the arguments.

FIRE IN A VILLAGE NEAR ANDHERI

An eye-witness writes:—

"A fire of serious nature broke out in the village named Kevni just near Andheri, on Friday night at about 9 p.m. A Bhavi who stocked the "tad-patri" which is known as "Jhavli" in big stacks, which caught fire as they were dry leaves of "Tad" (palm tree) and as the wind was blowing furiously, it became difficult to extinguish the outbreak.

Sufficient water was not available, and as there is no provision of a fire brigade in Andheri, or nearby, except at Bandra, the people had to run from this corner to that. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the Malcolm Baugh Parsees who came out to help the villagers. The Andheri Policemen were present in a large number and they also helped. Mr. D. G. Tipnis, Secretary of Andheri Congress Committee and Mr. Dayabhai were present and helped to extinguish the fire. At about 11 p.m. the fire was completely extinguished. The cause of the fire is not known."

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

The fourth report of the Managing Committee of the above Bank for the period ended 31st March 1931, is published.

Total amount of loans issued during the year on 31st March '29 was 146.229.3-; on 31st March '30 193.161.5-; on 31st March '31 139.168.11.1

Amount of Loans Outstanding on 31st March '29 116.15-; on 31st March '30 203.903.4.6; on 31st March '31 207.762.13.7.

The Bank made a net profit during the past official year of Rs. 2.957-10-0. This figure has been arrived at after providing (1) a sum of Rs. 117-5-0 for depreciation on furniture; (2) a sum of Rs. 500 for investment reserve; (3) a sum of approximately Rs. 2.000 to implement the contingencies reserve account which will hereafter also provide a reserve for bad debts; (4) a sum of Rs. 139 being entrance fees of new members for credit of the Reserve Fund.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

For information regarding starting of Industries, Trades and Business that can be profitably started with small capital by educated Indians for Independent livelihood and spare hours occupations consult "Mohan's Guide to Small Scale Industries"—Pages 450. Price Rs. 3/6 per V.P.P. "Ram Lal Suri, The Students Own Agency and The Law Book Agency, Booksellers, Anarkali, LAHORE. 2.

THE MUCH DREADED DEATH-RAT among Infants in India ne no longer be a night-mare.

Hundreds of deaths have actually been averted and thousands of precious little lives will, hereafter, be saved by the aid of a simple discovery.

The credi for this goes to an unassuming German missionary doctor who, during his residence in India, discovered the amazing potency of certain harmless Indian herbs and roots in children's ailments.

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Under the New Regulations which are to come in force from next year, this Examination will be open to

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KARACHI

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1931.

FIGHT FOR AUTOCRACY.

—:o:—

By releasing for publication his Note on Federation and the Indian States the Maharaja of Patiala may be said to have fired his first open shot at the federal scheme of the Round Table Conference. It seems doubtful, however, whether the shot will make any stir even among the States and whether the Maharaja will gather any more malcontents round his standard of revolt. The Nawab of Bhopal, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, has already issued a statement showing that the Chamber stands definitely committed to the principle of Federation. The Conference of the rulers of smaller States, held at Ahmedabad a few days ago, has unanimously passed a resolution supporting the R.T.C. federal plan. And the Chief of Sangli, who had represented those States at the London Conference, has just contradicted a mischievous Press report about his defection and declared that he continues to be a supporter of Federation. Our Simla correspondent must have had good reason to state that even official circles, excepting one small group, have regarded the Patiala Maharaja's document as "of little or no importance," several treating it as only a "huge joke." The document will no doubt be duly considered by the Chamber of Princes in a few days but will not, we are confident, induce that body to reverse its policy towards the R.T.C. plan.

The Maharaja's professed reasons for his change of front are far from convincing. He says that the change is the result of the influence of new advisors and their "powerful arguments and weighty reasons" against the Federal scheme. Now, the subject of Federation had been constantly before the Princes for over two years and it is difficult to believe that such "powerful arguments and weighty reasons" had not been brought to his notice by his advisors before he sang the praise of the R.T.C. plan in London. And what are these precious "powerful arguments?" Perhaps the most "powerful" are the following: that the "federal spirit" is unknown in India, that there is no political or cultural unity between British India and the States, that therefore under federation the "political culture" of the States must suffer because of the domination of British India and the smaller States will suffer most, and that the States and British provinces are too many and too varied in size and importance to be fitted into a federation. Now, whatever the value of these arguments, they are hardly new ones, most of them having been again and again urged against constitutional reform in India as a whole.

It is not, however, difficult to understand why the Maharaja of Patiala fights shy of the R.T.C. federal plan. He is for obvious reasons very keen about maintaining intact for an indefinite period, the autocracy of the Princes against the repercussions of the progress of democracy in what is now British India, against the spread of democratic ideas among the States people, and finally against the arbitrary exercise of paramountcy powers by the representative of the Paramount Crown. In the absence of the Congress from the R. T. Conference, the Maharaja probably hoped that the federal scheme would give the Princes, as distinct from their subjects, fairly dominant power in the Federation, say, one third representation in the Federal Legislature, coupled with the assurance that the States' internal autonomy would not be interfered with by the Federal Government. He also hoped that the Princes could use their dominant or "key" position to prevent full exercise of paramountcy powers by the representative of the Crown. But he now realises that with the Congress asserting itself at the Conference on behalf of the whole of India, including the States people, the Princes cannot possibly dominate the Federation and will have to yield some ground to the States people. And in this position they cannot prevail much against the exercise of paramountcy powers. In short on account of the inevitable dominance of the Congress at the Conference, the Maharaja sees before him vividly enough the prospect of the steadily diminishing and finally vanishing autocracy of the Princes under pressure from the three quarters mentioned above. But what the Maharaja fails to realise is that under no alternative scheme will it be possible or desirable for the Princes to perpetuate their autocracy. Even under the crude scheme which he himself has all too briefly outlined, the Princes' autocracy is anything but safe. Without the States as a dead-weight the Indian provinces will progress in democracy at electric speed and the States cannot possibly escape the repercussions on themselves. And without the help of the rest of India the States will be more at the mercy of the Political Department than in a true federation. The best thing for the Princes to do in the circumstances is to identify their interests with those of their subjects, to secure their joint constitutional progress in a sound scheme of democratic federation and with the loyal support of their subjects to neutralise the arbitrary exercise of all paramountcy powers outside the Indian federation of which they will themselves be an integral part. And it is no small thing for the Indian Princes to be loved and respected by their subjects as constitutional monarchs, as is the King of England himself to whom they offer allegiance.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Now that it has been definitely decided that the constitution of the East India Cotton Association requires a revision, we wish to urge on the notice, not merely of the cotton trade, but of the general public and of Government, a principle, which would be found all over the world of universal application in the constitution of produce exchanges and of central markets of commodities. That principle is that the parties primarily concerned with the proper organization of the market are those who have to dispose of the goods. Where the goods are of local origin, the absolute preponderance should be of the producing section belonging to that country. Foreign exporters are not as a rule admitted to membership of such association everywhere, but, in India, in this, as in all economic matters, the position seems to be topsy-turvey. That in the year 1931 a proposal should be made, which would by law reserve some places to foreign houses on the Board of the East India Cotton Association, is a fact of profound significance. It indicates that the public in India have not yet realised how these things are done in other countries and how they should be done. The cry for Swaraj would be an empty cry, as after all Swaraj means the management of one's own affairs and nothing else. The suggestion that in the hands of Indians alone, produce exchanges and central markets could not be run properly is a malicious and objectionable suggestion. There are many eminent men, who have, as directors and in other capacities, done excellent service and the time has now come when the admission of foreigners to the board should be made altogether illegal, and their admission to complete membership should not be possible. They may come in as associate members. They may have facility of dealing on the exchanges through Indian constituents and brokers, but the time has come when the principle should be established, that the constitution and working of produce exchanges in India is a matter for Indians alone.

A special recommendation in this idea, which is not at all a mere sentiment, is that the foreigner has been known not seldom to use the hedging facilities given to him to depress the market, the deleterious effects of which are felt by the producer. Has any one asked, how is it that, more often than not, the Indian prices are not in parity with foreign prices, particularly in the case of cotton? They are below parity, which means that the Indian price has sagged, and the frequency of this sagging suggests that it is not part of the natural scheme of things, but is brought about artificially, encouraged and contrived by certain alien interests joining hands with Indian exporters. Such a thing should not be possible. It is not fair, because the exporting section as a whole, including the Indian and the foreign, is more powerful than the producer and the seller. Altogether we feel that there should be no room for the suspicion that the Indian producer is being prejudiced by the peculiar constitution of the central mrket.

The East Indian Cotton Association with its ancillary bodies is the foremost Association for dealing with a large staple produce of India. Its members have shown themselves to be patriotic on previous occasions, and we have no doubt that they will rise to the occasion now and give serious thought to the suggestion made by us, that, no one, who is not a natural-born Indian, could be a director of the Association, and no foreign firm could be a full member. We would remind them that the general public is watching what they do, and it is fully aware that in the tea, rubber, jute, and cotton associations in the United Kingdom, Indians have not been admitted. If an exception has taken place after strenuous efforts by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the Chairman of the Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in recent years, it is, and remains, an exception. We are not aware that anywhere in the world central markets, which are brought into existence by legislative sanction, provide for and reserve seats for alien interests. In fact, many central markets in the world exclude every non-national and there does not appear to be any reason why India should not follow in that path. We invite the serious attention of the cotton trade to this matter and trust patriotic Indians will assist in the general effort to put India's economic life on a proper basis, by advocating the necessary steps and by rejecting every proposal, which does not embody this general principle. Patriotism of the cotton trade and of the public of Bombay is, in our opinion, on trial and we have no doubt that they will give a good account of themselves in this matter, as they have already done in other matters and set an example to the rest of the country.

STAGING A CRISIS.

The latest quarrel and the reconciliation after the week-end between Britain's Liberal and Labour leaders confirm the view we have previously expressed that these histrionic stunts are taken seriously by nobody in Britain. They only indicate that amongst Mr. Lloyd George's followers there are men determined to turn the MacDonald Government out of office at the earliest possible opportunity but that Mr. Lloyd George still retains the skill of keeping them in leash. The acute difference between this discontented group and Mr. Snowden over his land tax proposals is to be tided over by making him accept an amendment "somewhat technical in form" which would keep "fully developed property" still exempt from the land tax. It will be interesting to watch whether Mr. Snowden tamely submits to this partial destruction of his proposals. The probability is he will under protest, and later on we shall have the spectacle of another crisis being staged. But the crisis will be really acute only when the Liberals feel that as a result of the passage of the representation of People's Bill, they have, in a general election, the chance of securing a numerical strength in the Commons which would enable them to reverse the present position between Liberalism and Labour at Westminster.

EXPLANATION WANTED

Two months ago at a meeting at Dongri, a public meeting held under the Congress auspices, a Pathan volunteer was fatally stabbed. On Tuesday last at the meeting held in the same locality which was addressed by nationalist Muslim leaders and by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a band of rowdies created disturbance and after the audience had dispersed, the hooliganism resulted in a fatal attack on a young Hindu. The public are naturally interested to know how far the police have been active in tracing the perpetrators of these foul crimes. How is it that the author or authors of the murder at Dongri committed two months ago are still at large? Are vigorous enquiries being made by the police in this affair and also in the tragedy of last week? The authorities will be well advised to allay public anxiety regarding the matter.

Trifles

I cannot deprecate too strongly the ignorant temerity with which Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Tairsee put questions to the estimable President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They seem to think that as soon as Mr. Boman-Behram occupies the chair in the Corporation he merely shrinks into its President.

• • • •

Nothing could be farther from facts or more unfair to him.

Mr. Boman-Behram has never lost, and can never lose his personality and individuality. The question of any possible distinction between his Bungalow and his Corporation chair does not arise at all.

• • • •

I wish Mr. Boman-Behram had quoted political, sociological and psychological authorities to devastate the man who did not see the Bungalow on the chair.

For, there certainly are innumerable authorities worth quoting.

• • • • •

Unfortunately I was not present there. But valuable assistance could have been sought from my fellow-student of philosophy, Mr. Dalal.

While, however, I deplore this omission, I do think that the contemptuous silence with which he finally decided to treat Messrs. Mehta and Tairsee was nearly equally effective.

• • • • •

In this connection I feel that in the interest of a 'confrere' I must remove a possible misunderstanding.

"The President" says the "Times of India" report "coolly replied that he was only following the practice ....."

I assure Mr. Boman-Behram that my 'confrere' did it with the very best of intentions.

• • • • •

Sir Kurma Reddi is reported to be "very hopeful though not unduly optimistic regarding the outcome" of the coming Indo-South African Conference.

I am thankful to Sir Kurma—though not unduly grateful.

• • • • •

Sir John Simon has no "reason to be ashamed of our country's rule" in India, and he "can look both friends and enemies in the face."

He wouldn't otherwise be Sir John Simon.

• • • • •

The "Morning Past" has great traditions; it should not sink them to the pedestrian levels of the "Daily Mail' "—Times of India.

Hear, Hear and Loud Applause.

But what about "Let the dead past bury its dead?"

• • • • •

"The modern young man is just about 50 per cent. below the modern young woman," says Mr. Cosmo Hamilton.

This eternal verity was discovered long ago as "The Better Half".

• • • •

There is absolutely no truth in the suggestion that Lord Lloyd called for information about riots during the last 12 years, because he is preparing an elaborate indictment, complete with facts and figures, of British rule in India.

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL'S WARNING

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 5.
(By Air Mail).

During the week Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in the House of Commons that the re-assembly of the Indian Federal Structure Committee, which was proposed to take place in London on the 29th of this month, has been postponed till not later than the 5th of September. Following this statement diverse comments appeared in the British Press, some regarding the postponement as inevitable and others fixing the responsibility for it on the shoulders of the Indian members of the Committee.

In the editorial of the "Manchester Guardian" of the 4th instant an elaborate survey of the situation was made with special reference to political activities in India. Accepting the postponement as inevitable the editorial seeks to show that the attempt by the British Government to precipitate the resumption of the work of the Federal Structure Committee has clearly demonstrated Britain's goodwill towards the aspirations of Indian Nationalists. It further maintains that the delay thus involved, though unavoidable, would be detrimental to the forces that are making for favourable atmosphere of goodwill and confidence because the intervening period might be used by diehards to disturb the existing relations between Britain and India.

UNCONVINCING ARGUMENT.

The former argument is unconvincing since it overlooks the all-important fact that the British Government's attempt to resume the work of the Federal Structure Committee was a belated one and that it was manifestly impossible to be successful in view of the insufficiency of time allowed for the Indian delegates to make necessary preparations for the Conference.

The latter point needs to be brought home clearly to Mr. Churchill and his tribe of jingoes who seem to be unhappy unless the policy of iron rule in India, which they have championed in season and out of season, is given full sway. So far as India is concerned it cannot be denied that the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement which is the basis of the truce between India and Britain have been faithfully carried out. The British, however, deliberately ignore the fact that while Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues have left no stone unturned in fulfilling their obligations under the pact, the Government of India has failed to carry out fully its own part of the agreement.

THE FAMILIAR BOGEY.

As usual the time worn bogey of Hindu-Muslim disagreement was raised to discredit Indian claims for self-government. Out of the welter of impertinent and absurd suggestions in the Press there appeared a reasonable one that, whatever the existing difficulties in the way of setting up a constitution for self-government in India, there is no reason why the plan for provincial autonomy which has received the unanimous assent of all parties in Britain and in India should not be set on foot immediately. That a proposal like this should be urged in the British Press speaks volumes for the victory of the Indian National movement. It is clear that no power but the Indians themselves can delay for long the attainment of Indian self-government, and it behoves all parties and communities in India to make necessary sacrifice for this end.

A WAVE OF HYSTERIA.

The wave of hsyteria which swept over Lancashire cotton interests with regard to the boycott of foreign cloth in India culminated in the attempt to move the British Government to browbeat India. The political allies of the Lancashire cotton magnates pelted the Secretary of State for India with questions in the House of Commons, but Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared in unmistakable language that the boycott was not directed against British cotton goods as such and that there was no infringement of Gandhi-Irwin pact. Some feverish attempts were made to represent the newly formed Indian Company, the Foreign Piece Goods Export Co., Ltd., as a design to strengthen the attack against the importation of British goods in particular, but all these attempts fell flat. All this bears ample testimony to the fact that the boycott is an incomparable weapon for ridding India of foreign domination and exploitation. The more India relies on her own resources the quicker will Swaraj be attained.

PARTING OF WAYS.

Speaking at a meeting of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress on the 29th May Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly vigorously condemned the policy of the British Government in India, and in poignant language accused the Socialist Party of sanctioning the most unprecedented repression in India since the Mutiny. He pointed out how during the civil disobedience campaign unresisting Indians were mercilessly beaten and maimed and that though the Government got hold of the Congress leaders and imprisoned about 70,000 people, the working of the Congress went on as before. "I ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald," he said, "to lay his hand on his

(Continued on page 8.)

THE NEW MATRICULATION SCHEME

SOME SUGGESTIONS

(BY M. A. JOSHI)

The Academic Council of the University has proposed a new scheme of Matriculation which the Senate will have to consider at an early date. The new scheme is intended to be an improvement on the old: but how far it is so should be judged from the opinions of the secondary teachers whom it mainly concerns. The opinions may be various and conflicting: but there can be no two opinions about the fact that the scheme is incapable of achieving the aims of secondary education and is only meant for preparing students for higher education, to the utter neglect of true educational ideals.

USELESS CONCESSION

The scheme professes to favour the use of the vernacular at the examination by allowing the option of using it to answer all papers except in English; but this option is practically useless as long as a candidate has to answer all papers except English in one and the same vernacular. At present when there is a dearth of suitable vernacular text books in certain subjects like Science, Mathematics and Geography, we can scarcely expect a candidate to avail himself of this option. This option will work well only if the candidate is allowed to answer any paper except English in his vernacular, or English.

BURDEN OF THREE LANGUAGES

With regard to the heads of examination the present scheme has made the study of three languages namely, English, a Classical language and a modern Indian language compulsory. I think no University has made the study of three languages compulsory at the same time. There can be no question of the study of English, it being a language of great political value. As for the vernacular too nobody can depreciate its importance. Now there remains the Classical language. One must admit the value and importance of the study of the Classical language but at the same time one must consider the question from the point of view of the student himself and in my opinion the study of three languages at the same time coupled with a number of other equally important subjects is too heavy a burden on the student and will result more in his cramming portions of the texts than an intelligent study of the same. Hence to remove this evil the best way is to give an option to the student to choose between the vernacular and the Classical language.

Again in the present syllabus the History head covers a greater portion than is necessary and needs to be lessened. That can be done by omitting the study of English history from the curriculum. I do not mean that English History should be wholly omitted but it should be taught as far as the British Constitution and its development is concerned. The students should also know something about the League of Nations.

WOMEN CANDIDATES' INTERESTS

Lastly the new syllabus in Science should evoke the greatest opposition. In it the interests of the women students have been completely ignored. Women's educational institutions have, it is reported, sent in emphatic protest against the present syllabus to the University. The difficulty would be solved if Every Day Science of the new scheme is included under the options in the present Science syllabus.

The suggestion that all papers should be of two hours duration was really welcome and would have proved a boon to the students but unfortunately the

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Sir John Simon's Apologia.

The cabled summary of the speech delivered by Sir John Simon at the Bombay Dinner—"Bombay Dinner" means a dinner of "Europeans" who were or are associated with Bombay—did not do him any substantial justice. It dealt exhaustively with the Round Table Conference and the problem of India's freedom, and it did not lack in the proverbial "faint praise." Sir John sympathetically analysed "matters of vital importance" and the analysis inevitably led to the Simon Report and the wisdom of its recommendations. Sir John welcomes the Federal idea. But "if it were possible at one and the same moment to convert the immense provinces of India into self-governing units and to create a federation for the whole of India, that would be the most stupendous achievement that had ever occurred in the constitutional history of the world." Simultaneous federation and evolution of constituent states, being historically impossible, what could be more natural for Sir John than to fall back, with duly discreet modesty, upon his own plan? What would be more reasonable, fair, and practicable than making a beginning with the Provinces? It is, of course, immaterial if "Provincial Autonomy" is a fraudulent anomaly so long as it is subject to the whims and caprices of an irresponsible Executive at the Centre. Nor is it any concern of Sir John Simon to understand that the main issue is between Freedom and Foreign Domination.

Disease And Its Remedy.

As was to be expected Sir John also referred to two other matters of vital importance, "the all-important question of the minorities," and Law and Order. Out of sheer sympathy for future Indian ministers this saintly well-wisher of India, supported the Punjab Governor's threat of repression, since they, the ministers "were entitled when the time came to feel that they had a fair opportunity, and not chaos in which to exercise their powers of Government." One ought to be grateful for Sir John's foresight in attempting to clear the ground for future ministers. One also ought to be grateful to him for his insistence on the problem of minorities. This Hindu-Muslim question, he plaintively remarked, threw its dark shadow over every constitutional question in India. And the solution of Sir John—indeed of every "friend" of Muslims—is, of course, Separate Electorate. Sir John would make the future councils a communal cockpit. By permanently darkening the whole future he would remove the "dark shadow." This is also how he would kindly offer the future Indian ministers "a fair opportunity and not chaos."

"Brutal and Barbarous."

Mr. Tarawaddy U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party of Burma, is reported to have sent a wire to the Viceroy strongly protesting against the "grim exposure to the public view of the sixteen heads of the rebels severed from their bodies in Prome" and characterising the same as "brutal and barbarous exhibitions." If the report on which the protest is based is accurate the persons responsible for such barbarous exhibitions must be strongly reprimanded as such barbarities are frightfully provocative. The statement issued by the Burma Government declares that the heads were brought to Prome, exposed, and even photographed for the purpose of identification. This is, indeed, a horrid method of identification and we are relieved to learn from the statement that the Commissioner has issued an order that in future "on no account are heads to be brought in for the purpose of identification or for any other purpose." It is also a relief to learn that a full inquiry will be held "into the responsibility of all persons connected with the whole affair." Even war must respect elementary decencies of civilisation.

Improper.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, the Corporation President, congratulated Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, on the latter's getting a C.S.I. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta naturally felt scandalised at this and asked if the President wanted to compliment Mr. Wilson on his lathi regime. It was no excuse for the President to say that he had acted in his personal capacity; for, as Mr. Tairsee rightly pointed out, in that case the proper place for the felicitations was Mr. Boman-Behram's private residence and not the Presidential chair. But does Mr. Boman-Behram seriously mean that he admires the way Mr. Wilson earned his title?

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE PASSES BUDGET ESTIMATES

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LL.D. Degrees To Be Conferred On Raman, Visveswaraya And Jivanji Modi.

PROPOSAL TO START UNIVERSITY JOURNAL FAILS.

The Bombay University Senate at its sitting on Wednesday further discussed the Budget Estimates for 1930-31 and with certain amendments accepted the Budget. By one amendment a grant of Rs. 5000 for the "University Journal and Bulletin" was thrown out.

A motion moved by Mr. R. B Kale on the report of the Senate in Committee proposing certain amendments to the Bombay University Act was accepted after certain amendments in the original report. One of the resolutions in the report with suggested that Principals of all Colleges should be Ex-Officio members of the Senate was rejected by a majority.

HONOURING DISTINGUISHED INDIANS.

Among other resolutions passed were three motions deciding that Honorary Degrees of LL. D. should be conferred on Sir C. V. Raman, Sir M. Vishveswrayya and Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

The Bombay University Senate met again on Wednesday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall further to consider the Budget estimates. Rev. John Mackenzie, the Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair.

Mr. T. K. Shahani moved a vote of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan who recently relinquished the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

Mr. T. K. Shahani observed that Mr. Mirza during the short period of his office gave entire satisfaction to the fellows of the Senate in connection with the affairs of the University.

NO THANKS DUE.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta differed from the view and said that Mr. Mirza's period had not been quite satisfactory and so he dissociated himself from the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas was glad that the connection between the University and the High Court was severed as that, in his opinion, was coming in their way of holding meeting of the Senate.

Rev. John Machenzie added his tribute to the services of his predecessor Mr. Mirza, who, he said, had been very kind to him and observed that they should incorporate a vote of appreciation in the proceedings.

The House then proceeded to consider the Budget estimates.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the grant of Rs. 8,000 provided for the Medical inspection of students in colleges should be reduced to Rs. 4,000. His contention was that the Senate should not spend the University funds ex-ravagantly.

HEALTH DETERIORATING.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta opposed the amendment on the ground that provision in the budget was perfectly reasonable. He observed that the one outstanding complaint about the students was that their physique was gradually deteriorating and, therefore, in the interests of the welfare of the students it was essential that they should be medically examined, not only at the time when they were admitted but also during their college career.

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta also opposed the amendment. He said that the University had provided a payment of not more than eight annas per student for medical inspection and it would be ridiculous to reduce it to four annas per head.

Mr. K. G. Naik did not like to spend University funds on medical inspection of students.

Mr. M. L. Tannan replied to the debate.

Dr. Viegas observed that Drs. Jivraj Mehta and Mangaldas Mehta who opposed his amendment wanted to degrade the medical profession by charging heavy fees for every simple work.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

A CENSURE VOTE?

Mr. N. G. Damle proposed a token cut of Rs. 100 in the demand for University publication.. The grant was of Rs. 13,500.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil asked for fuller particulars regarding the scheme.

Prof. P. A. Wadia replied on behalf of the Syndicate and said that the number of copies of the journal would be only 300 and that of the Bulletin would be confined to about 500 copies and would be distributed free to members of the Senate. The journal was intended to include all kinds of information regarding research carried on by the University. The Editorial Board would be representative of all the faculties.

The motion was put to vote and lost.

VIEGAS SCORES SUCCESS!

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved another amendment that the grant of Rs. 5,000 budgetted for University Journal and Bulletin under University Publications and Grants Publications be deleted.

[illegible] were counted and the [illegible] was declared carried. [illegible] demanded which resulted for the amendment and 35 against it, and the amendment was finally declared carried.

The Budget was then adopted as amended.

AMENDMENT TO UNIVERSITY ACT.

Mr. R. R. Kale moved that the following report of the Senate Committee be approved and adopted and the Government be requested to amend the Bombay University Act of 1928 as recommended in the report of the Senate.

"The Senate in Committee report to the Senate as under:—

(1) That the principle of proportional representation embodied in Section 48 of the Act is suitable for elections to all University bodies.

(2) That the principle of rotation should be abolished in the case of the Senate, the Academic Council, the Syndicate and the Board of Post-graduate Studies.

(3) That General Elections to the Senate should be quadriennial.

(4) That General Elections to the Academic Council should be biennial.

(5) That General Elections to the Syndicate should be annual.

(6) That General Elections to the Boards of Studies should be quadriennial.

(7) That the number of members on the Academic Council should be increased from 34 to 58 and its composition should be as suggested in the following table:—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor—Chairman 1.

(ii) Deans of Faculties 4.

(iii) Representatives of the University Professors 2.

(iv) Head Masters to be elected by the Senate from among the Fellows 2.

(v) Ten persons elected by the Senate from among the Fellows 10.

(vi) Representatives of the Boards of Studies as detailed below 39.

English Literature 2, Latin, Greek and Hebrew 2, Persian, Arabic and Urdu 2, Modern European Languages 2, Sanskrit, Pali and Ardhamagadhi 2, Avesta and Pahlavi 1, Marathi 1, Gujarati 1, Kanada 1, Sindhi 1, Law 2, History and Economic 2, Logic and Philosophy 2, Teaching 1, Commerce 2, Mathematics 2, Physics 1, Chemistry 1, Botany 1, Zoology 1, Geology 1, Engineering 2, Agriculture 2, Medicine 4.

(8) That the bar in Section 20(e) against Principals, University Professors, University Teachers, etc., should be removed.

(9) That the Principals of all Colleges should be ex-officio members of the Senate."

Mr. D. R. Gadgil moved an amendment that after word "bodies" in the resolution regarding "proportional representation" should be added "Except in the case of election of Principals to the Senate and the election of the representatives of the Academic Council to the Syndicate."

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Gadgil moved another amendment that the words from 34 to 58 in resolution no. (7) regarding the composition of the Academic Council be deleted. The motion was carried.

A third amendment moved by Mr. Gadgil was also carried. It was to the effect that the whole table in the reports of the Senate in Committee be deleted and the following be substituted?

(i) The Rector, if any,—otherwise the Vice-Chancellor—the Chairman (ii) Decans of Faculties.

(iii) Such number of representatives not exceeding five of University Professors and whole time University Teachers as may be determined by Statute.

(iv) Two Headmasters to be elected by the Senate from among the Fellows.

(v) Forty representatives of the Boards of Studies or groups of Boards of allied studies as may be determined by statute and

(vi) Ten persons elected by the Senate from among the Fellows.

An amendment to delete clause 6 of the report was carried.

When the report was voted upon clause by clause, resolution 9 suggesting that principals of all colleges should be Ex-Officio members of the Senate was lost by 31 votes against 33. The remaining part as moved by Mr. Kale and as amended was carried.

HONOURING DISTINGUISHED COMPATRIOTS.

Mr. N. G. Damle moved that the Honorary Degree of L.L.D be conferred on Sir Chandrasekhara Venkat Raman, Kt., M.A. D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physics in Calcutta University, Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society, *Nobel Prizeman for Physics* in recognition of his most valuable contribution to the advancement of human knowledge in the realm of Physical Science, which has won for him an international reputation and raised India in the estimation of the world.

Mr. K. Natarajan moved an amendment that all the words from "which has won for him" to the end should be omitted. He observed that the University did not honour him for the international reputation that he had won nor because it raised India in the estimation of the world. It did so because of his scholarship.

DR. VIEGAS "SHOCKED" AT MR. NATARAJAN'S ACTION!

Dr. Viegas opposed the amendment. He said he was shocked to hear the suggestion. The words were entirely harmless and there was no reason why they should be omitted.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh also strongly opposed Mr. Natarajan's amendment. He observed that although the Senate was an academic body, but all the same it was a body of Indians. They could not deny that. He wanted the Senate to be frank and honest and to say that they were proud of Prof. C. V. Raman not only because of his being an eminent scientists but also because he was an Indian. There was no need of hiding the fact that they were touched by political feelings.

Mr. Natarajan's amendment was accepted by a majority and the amended motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. G. Damle moved that the Honorary Degree of LL.D. be conferred on Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., in recognition of his great attainments, and eminent position in public life, and his manifold services to our University and Country as a distinguished scholar, administrator, statesman and educationist."

Mr. K. Natarajan moved an amendment to omit all words from "and his manifold services" to the end and substitute "and of his valuable services freely placed at the service of the University for promoting technological education in the Presidency."

The amendment was accepted by the mover.

Dr. A. R. Normand, Prof. Gokhleye and Mr. Tannan paid high tribute to the abilities of Sir M. Visweswaraya and his services to the Presidency.

The motion was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia moved that the Honorary Degree of LL. D. be conferred on Shams-u-Uiema Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, Kt., C.I.E., Ph. D., as they consider that by reason of his eminent position and attainments, he is a fit and proper person to receive the degree."

Speaking on the motion Mr. Justice Wadia observed that Sir Jivanji Modi had been associated with the University for nearly 50 years now. He was a scholar not only of All-India reputation but of also European reputatin. He was a prolific writer and his essays and articles on various subjects.

Mr. P. A. Dhond seconded the motion and Miss Nawazbai D. Contractor, Dr. Balkrishna and Mr. K. Natarajan supporting the resolution paid tribute to Sir Jivanji and the motion was unanimously accepted..

After two or three other motion on the agenda were disposed off Mr. Satheye moved an adjournment of the House at 6-30 p.m. which was accepted by a majority and the House adjourned till 12 noon to-day (Thursday).

AHMEDABAD BUYS FOREIGN CLOTH

Swadeshi Sabha's Activities

The Committee of the Swadeshi Sabha has cammenced work in connection with the purchase of foreign cloth in Ahmedabad.

Up-country mills which are members of the Swadeshi Sabha, have been exempted from joining the Ahmedabad Scheme, but they are requested to join the Bombay Scheme.

A special sub-Committee, appointed to consult the Mahajans and merchants, is busy with the work of negotiating terms. Mills have contributed their quota at the rate of Rs. 2 per loom to proceed with the purchase of foreign cloth.

APPEAL TO BENGALI RESIDENTS

The Secretary, of Bengalee Union writes:—

It is general'y known by now all over the country that many parts of Bengal and especially the districts of Rungpore and Bogra in North Bengal are suffering accutely from a severe famine.

Apart from the relief that the Bombay public might extend, it is the duty of the Bengalees to come to the help of their distressed brethren in Bengal. A public meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay will be held at the premises of the Bengalee Union, Tayeb Manji, Muszid Bunder Road, Pydhonie, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 P.M. to form a Relief Committee and advise ways and means for collecting Relief Funds.

ATHAVLE'S ILL-TIMED SERMONS

Nariman's Scathing Comments.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of B. P. C. C. has issued the following communique:—

An inquest is or always should be a sad, tragic solemn occasion, because it is associated with some calamity. But, unfortunately, our City possesses a Coroner, who has the knack of converting even the most tragic occasion into comic scenes. He has by this time gained particular notoriety for his silly pranks.

"GRAND PANJANDRAM."

His real function is only to enquire into the cause of the death and pass a verdict whether it was due to accident, suicide or natural causes; but that official routine would be too tame and dull and insipid for glowing headlines in the Press; hence, true to his well-earned and well-deserved title of "Grand Panjandram" he must indulge in silly "obiter-dicta" on every subpect under the sky and on the blessed earth, from the duties of Municipal Councillors to the proper function and limitation of Congressmen and give advice to all and sundry.

"UNIQUE DISTINCTION."

He enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Presidency Magistrate, whose Court was completely boycotted by all the members of the Police Court Bar for some days, till he was made to eat back the insulting words he had uttered to an Advocate.

CRIME OF HOLDING PUBLIC MEETING.

The latest and saddest stabbing tragedy in the City was to him a fresh opportunity to indulge in his favourite pastime and make a silly exhibition of himself in public. There is not a word of sympathy for the bereaved father of the unfortunate victim, not a word of reprimand or censure for the cowardly assailants and still more cowardly instigators, no protest for the inaction and indifference of the police but a stupid word of admonition to his usual bug-bear, the Congress, for the great civic crime of holding a public meeting in a public place where such meetings are usually held in spite of the threats and past experiences. No wonder that the City has become an abode and headquarter of hooligans.

The only construction that illiterate murderers would put on irresponsible and mischievous remarks from the Coroner would be that according to this officer of law and order, their brutal and cowardly act was perfectly justified and excusable, because the Congress gave sufficient provocation by holding a public meeting at the prohibited area and that should an occasion arise again, they should act in a similar manner. It is high time that this "Grand Panjandram" is brought to his senses and made to realise both the solemnity and responsibility of his position, so that the public may be spared the infliction of these ill-timed and extremely ill-advised sermons from him.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

Representatives To A. I. T. U. Congress.

The General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes as under:—

The Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union met at the Union Office on Sunday at 4 p.m. It decided to send the following persons as its representatives to the Executive Council of the A.I.T.U.C. (1) Mr. K. G. Kulkarni (2) Mr. S. G. Sirdesai; (3) D. L. Phatak (4) Mr. C. T. Randive.

It was further decided to hold the annual general meeting and conference of the Union at Dhond in the second week of August. A Committee has been appointed to secure the election of genuine representatives of the G. I. P. Railway servants to the Managing Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Employees Mutual Benefit Society which has been controlled till now by persons entirely subservient to the Administration. The Executive Committee re-elected the same deputies to the General Council of the A. I. R. F. who had been suspended at the preceding meeting of the General Council held at Bombay on May 9th.

It also passed a resolution demanding that the suspension of its representatives by the General Council of the A. I. R. F. should be immediately cancelled by it if the A. I. R. F. sincerely desired the co-operation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. The same representatives who will represent the Union at the General Council of the A.I.R.F. will represent it at the special convention of the A.I. R.F. to be held at Simla on June 27th. If the A. I.R.F. decides to organise a general strike on Indian Railways the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will give its complete support.

...LASTING EDIFICE... MUST BE ERECTED

Sangli Ruler Supports Federation

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANGLI, June 16.

His Highness, the Ruler of Sangle issues the following statement to the press.

It has been brought to my notice that the Simla Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" in a telegram of June 12 coupled my name with certain other rulers as amongst anti-federationists. I am a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, it is necessary that there should be no misunderstanding about my attitude towards the projected federation and I, therefore, hasten to say that there is no truth in the report which has been given currency. I had the honour and privilege of intimate participation in the deliberations which led to the declaration of the Indian States Delegation at the Round Table Conference as out side States coming into an All India Federation.

It was thus my considered opinion which I expressed at the plenary session of the conference on the 18th November 1930 in ranging myself on the side of those who accepted the principle of federation and later on the January 19th 1931 when I said if we take into account the vast magnitude and complexity of the problems involved we cannot but come to the conclusion that we have during these days laid a foundation on which a lasting edificee may be constructed.

The Conference which will be regarded as its greatest contribution to the evolution of he constitution of India will be the declaration of the Princes and Ministers of the Indian States Delegation that they were willing to accept the principle of the union of both British India and the Indian States in one common federation. The assent of the delegates from the States to the proposed Federation like that of any other delegates has undoubtedly been tentative.

NOT BEYOND STATESMANSHIP.

I have further never been unmindful that different states and groups of States may have different viewpoints and difficulties. While a frank expression of opinion regarding them would be welcomed by every one in order that a proper solution may be found for them, it is my earnest belief that an attempt altogether to break away from the Federation would be fatal to the future alike of British India and the Indian States I have for myself striven humbly to overcome the obstacles in the way of the proposed Federal Constitution and I am firmly optimistic in my faith to which I have given public expression on several occasions that the harmonising of the views and aspirations of the States will not be found to be beyond the reach of British and Indian statesmanship.

ADVANTAGES TO THE STATES.

I was one of the signatories to the statement issued to the press by the first batch of delegates to the Round Table Conference who returned to India which, 'inter alia' commenced acceptance of the Federation to the Indian public. In a memorandum which I circulated to His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and their Highnesses the Members of the Standing Committee and Rulers of other States to explain the situation regarding the position of the smaller states in the projected Federation. I pointed out the advantages of the Federation to the States.

PROVIDED SATISFACTORY SCHEME IS EVOLVED.

I agree with my brother princes on the Indian States Delegation that the States Delegation that the States, large and small, should come into the Federal Structure at once when I convened a meeting of the rulers of various States their ministers and other representatives in Bombay on the 3rd and 4th of March 1931. The response consisted in an unanimous resolution of the meeting without committing any individual State to any final course of action that it would be advisable, under the circumstances that have arisen, for the Indian States under all categories to join an All-India Federation and participate in the political ideal of a United India provided a scheme satisfactory both from the financial and political point of view to all the interests concerned and with adequate safeguards and suitable representation for all is finally evolved.

SOLIDARITY OF EMPIRE.

During the discussions of the last session of the Chamber of Princes also I was a consistent supporter of the Federation. It is hoped that the public and my brother princes will regard rumours that I am not in favour of the Federation. I fully adhere to the policy of the Federation laid down by the Chamber and the position taken up in England by the Indian States Delegation and join His Highness, the Chancellor in hoping that the princes may be relied upon to devote their efforts to securing the vital interests of India including those of the States and preserving the solidarity of the Empire.

"TERRORIST MOVEMENT WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN ANY COUNTRY"

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA AND AFFILIATION WITH INTERNATIONAL

Muzzafar Ahmed's Statement In Meerut Case.

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, June 13.

Explaining his speech in which he has criticised individual terrorism as revolutionary tactics, Mr. Muzaffar briefly sketched the history of the terrorist movement in India. "The terrorist movement in India is confined to a section of the intellectual youths of the lower middle class. The movement started under religious inspiration although now it is abandoning its religious or communal form and basis". He said that the terrorists have never believed in real revolutionary social element—the workers and peasants. In their ideal they have not clearly visualised the social changes and approaching historic developments. They have not kept pace with the historic tendencies of the age."

DON'T STUDY SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT.

"The terrorist say that they stand for the independence of India, but they never appeal to any other class out side their own, viz. the 'Bhadraloke' Recently too, the 'Socalist Republician Army' has been advancing the slogan of the revolutionary working class; but judging from the subsequent action, these 'friends' have never understood the implications of these slogans nor did they attempt to put them into practice. The terrorist call themselves revolutionaries but fail to understand that they cannot play any revolutionary role independently of the other revolutionary classes viz., the workers and peasants. They pay no heed to the scientific study of the material condition of the society which would enable them to understand which class can take up the leadership of revolution and what assistance they can render to the same."

INDIVIDUAL TERRORISM USELESS.

"A movement based on an individual terrorism could not be successful in any country Mere romantician will not lead the terrorists very far.

Mr. Muzaffar had not concluded his statement when the court rose for lunch.

MR. GHOSH CONTINUES STATEMENT.

Mr. K. Ghosh continuing his statement to-day explained his foreign correspondence. He admited that he wrote to Mr. William Paul, Editor of "Sunday Worker" (London) and to Mr. Harry Politt of the National Minority Movement, but he pointed out that mere association was not identity of view, and no inference could be drawn from it, for he was also corresponding with the British Trade Union Congress and the I. F. T. U. Amsterdam. "The question of approval in the sense of acceptance of views did not arise at all." remarked Mr. Ghosh. About the Minority Movement he said that he was only interested in learning the currents and cross-currents of the British Trade Union Movement.

Mr. Ghosh next explained his association with Mr. J. W. Johnstone, delegate A. I. T. U. C., and said it was held organisation that "he seems to have got on well with him". Mr. Ghosh said "The first evidence of my getting well with Mr. Johnstone is, of course, that he could not pick up my name correctly." "As a secretary of the B. T. U. F. he said I was only doing my routine duty in inviting Mr. Johnstone to a meeting of the Federation and introduced him to the representatives of the Union as fraternal delegate of the League Against Imperialism to the A. T. U. C."

Mr. Ghosh had not concluded his statement when the court rose for the day.

AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad's Explanation.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, June 15.

Explaining his connection with the Communist Party of India Muzaffar Ahmad admitted that he was a member of the central organisation of the party. He said that the communist Party was not affiliated the Communist International upto the time of his arrest. "This should not be understood to mean that the C. P. I wanted to function independent of the Communist International. The constitution of the party published in 1927 laid down that "only those subscribing to the programme of the Communist International will be eligible for its membership." The C. P. I. wanted to become a section of the Communist International but did not do so because it was numerically weak. He said that it was the intention of the party to apply for affiliation as soon as it felt that its strength was sufficient."

CAWNPORE CONFERENCE.

"The Communist Party of India nominally come into existence in 1924 after the Cawnpore trial, under the initiative of one Mr. Satya Bhakta. It was not a communist party in the real sense of the word and none of the founders realised what the role of a Communist Party was. Later on in 1925 the first Communist Conference met in Cawnpore which was attended both by Communists and non-communists. At this conference most of the non-communists including Satya Bhakta dropped out, although even then it was not possible to free the party of doubtful persons. Since that time the C. P. I. began to take shape but its growth was hampered by the absence of political consciousness among the working class."

Mr. Muzaffar had not concluded his statement when the court rose for lunch.

DATTATRAYA WEIGHT-LIFTING TOURNAMENT.

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

The Dattatraya Weight-lifting Tournament was conducted in the premises of the Matunga Hindu Gymkhana, on Sunday. This is the only open contest in weight-lifting in Bombay and perhaps in India conducted on the Olympic basis. There were three Olympic lifts in which the competitors were tried, Mr. B. L. Mitra and Prof. D. D. Mistri being the judges.

The three lifts were:—two hands military press, two hands snatch and two hands clean and jerk. Nine competitors faced the judges and looking to the technical nature of the lifts the results were fair.

The maximum military press was 160 lbs. done by Mr. Koomana at a body weight of 120 lbs. This competitor came first in the body weight section, the second being Mr. D. D. Khacke with a body weight of 123 lbs.

The maximum of the total points in the body weight section was 3.69.

In the catch-weight section, Mr. N. N. Morgralia came first with a total poundage of 484 and Mr. P. B. Ramaswamy stood second with a poundage of 469.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. B. T. Desai. The winner got a gold medal and the catch-weight winner and the body-weight second got silver cups.

TAR SHOP DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Fire broke out at about 7-30 in the ground floor, Dockers Building, 5th Cross Lane, Durgadevi Street, near Two Tanks, on Tuesday. The tar shop situated in the building was completely destroyed before the Fire Brigade put out the fire.

HON. SIR R. VAKIL

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Hon'ble Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government will visit Sholapur on July 8 and return to Poona on July 10. He will be presented with addresses from the Municipality and District Local Board of Sholapur. He will also receive an address from the Depressed Classes on the site proposed for the Depressed Classes Hostel.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Earthquakes: Probabilities Of The Future.

THE RESISTANCE OF SKYSCRAPERS.

(BY PROF. J. W. GREGORY).

"Shall not the land tremble for this and everyone mourn that dwelleth therein?" asked Amos when proclaiming the certain consequences of wickedness; Isaiah subsequently promised that the Lord in his mercy would send a time when "the whole earth is at rest and is quiet." The geologist is unable to offer much hope that Isaiah's prediction will be fulfilled. There is a general impression that the earthquakes were more violent in the past than in recent times, and it is hoped that their diminished destructiveness implies that they are losing strength and that the whole earth will enjoy seismic peace. Some theories of the structure of the universe support this belief, for if the solar system were steadily cooling, its members becoming more solid and their movements slower, then earthquakes should become weaker and less frequent. If, on the other hand, as probably most geologists believe, the earth's crust undergoes alternate periods of violent disturbance and of comparative repose, times of slight earthquake action should be followed by times of increased violence. Whether the earth is now in a period of increasing or decreasing earthquake activity the records do not show; and it is impossible to foretell whether any particular earthquake heralds a spell of peace or further shocks.

Apart from earthquakes due to volcanic action, most of them are caused by a fracture in the crust of the earth. The crust may be bent until it snaps. The snapping may be attended by a single earthquake or by a series of minor tremors which may increase in strength and either gradually decline or lead to a severe shock. When a pane of glass is bent by being pressed against a rounded bar of wood it may break along a single line, and each piece may at once spring back to its original flatness; but the glass may break by a succession of cracks, and the intervening pieces undergo slight movements to adjust themselves to the pressure. The cracking may continue until the glass breaks into separate pieces; but it may cease gradually if the glass adjusts itself to the bending by movement of the strips between the cracks. Similarly with earthquakes. They are due to distortion in the earth's crust, which may yield in one sharp snap which is felt as an earthquake, and may be followed by years or centuries of rest or the first yielding may produce minor cracks, which are felt as slight tremors. These tremors may be repeated till they become feebler and die away; but they may be preliminary to an earthquake, after which, either at once or after a succession of diminishing tremors, the area may recover ability and enjoy a long rest.

It is impossible in most cases to determine whether a tremor is due to a slight slip that has released the strain and secured for the locality the rest promised by Isaiah, or whether it is the first yielding to a process that may culminate in a catastrophe.

IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

At Comrie in Perthshire slight earth tremors sometimes happen by the score, and since 1788 the shocks recorded have averaged three a year. They are due to slight slips along the fracture which separates the Scottish Highlands from the midland valley of Scotland; and these tremors may be expected to continue indefinitely, with occasional mild earthquakes. The valley followed by the Caledonian Canal from Inverness to Fort William and along Loch Linnhe to Oban lies on a line of recent earth movement, and that valley is disturbed by the most regular of the stronger British earthquakes. The records go back longest for Inverness, where since 1768 memorable earthquakes have happened about once in fifty years. Fort William and Oban experience milder but more frequent earthquakes; and at three localities they occur independently. Thus the Oban earthquake of 1880, which was felt as far away as Caithness and throughout Northern Ireland happened during a lull at Inverness; and Oban was at rest during the Inverness earthquake of 1888, the sharpest in the Scottish series, and of 1901, while Inverness was quiet at the time of the earthquake of 1906 at Fort William and of 1907 at Oban.

This Scottish series illustrates the development of earthquakes at different times at distant localities on the same fracture. One earthquake may relieve the strain and secure an interval of rest till the rocks are again rendered unstable by some distortion. When this instability is likely to have developed sufficiently to cause new movements cannot be foretold either from the historic records or from the geological structure of the district, since the great fractures may pass under younger rocks and be completely concealed.

LONDON.

Some areas having been free from earthquake for the past two thousand years may appear from that fact and from their geological features to be seismic sanctuaries. London occupies one of these favoured sites. It stands on sheets of sand and clay, in a basin of chalk, with no volcanic or other ingenious rocks in the area, and no conspicuous evidence of faults. Despite these reassuring facts, a severe earthquake in London, though improbable, is not impossible. London has been shaken by various earthquakes, as in 1580, when some damage was done to St. Paul's Cathedral and at Dover, and in 1726 by a shock felt also in Dorset. Some earthquakes have arisen actually under London, such as the two in 1750 that were recorded by John Wesley; one of them was as strong as the recent earthquake was at Eccles. The centre of one was under the City near the Bank of England, and of the other two or three miles north, near Dalston. In the south-east of London, near New Cross, the chalk is raised to the surface by a fault, and in line with it a reversed fault was found by a deep trial well at Wickham Bishops, east of Chelmsford, and along the same line, on April 22, 1884, happened the severest of all British earthquakes. It was doubtless due to a deep movement along that fault, which has been proved at intervals from Suffolk to the south-eastern suburbs of London. The earthquake injured 1,300 buildings, including twenty churches and eleven chapels, over an area of 50-60 square miles. Hence a deep-seated fracture along which movements take place, at intervals of perhaps a few thousand years, passes under London. Some future movement along that fracture may happen under London and may be more violent than that which ocasioned the Colchester earthquake in 1884.

NEW YORK.

The second city of the world, New York, is also in a situation for which historic records suggest safety from earthquakes, and buildings 87 storeys high have have been erected on that assumption. The possibility of an earthquake there cannot, however, be excluded. The Atlantic coast of the United States suffers far less from earthquakes than the Pacific coast. The area near New York between 1915 and 1923 had two, while California had 594. But the Atlantic coast belt is liable to earthquakes of the highest order of violence but at long intervals both in time and space. The disaster that wrought more than a million pounds' worth of damage to the cables south of Newfoundland on November 18, 1929, and disturbed recording instruments throughout the world was the latest of a long series along the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada. The most famous devastated the city of Charleston in 1886; others happened along the St. Lawrence in 1663 and 1925, and at Boston in 1755. These earthquakes arise on a concealed deep-seated fracture parallel to the Atlantic coast; movements at intervals of a few decades happen at different parts of it, and an earthquake at one place may be followed by centuries of immunity. Charleston, after its experience of 1886, may hope for a long spell undisturbed. The turn of New York may not come for centuries, but its liability to earth movements may be inferred from the faults which coincide with some of the chief geographial features around the city and from the deep submarine canyon of the Hudson River. The effect of a shock of the highest violence on the colossal buildings in New York it is impossible to foretell. The skyscrapers were virtually uninjured by the earthquake that caused the holocaust at Tokio in 1923. Such buildings are so knit together that they resist shaking like a well-made basket. The skyscraper construction is admirably adapted to resist earthquake shock, provided, as at New York, the foundations are firm. The buildings of that type which collapsed at San Francisco in 1906 were erected on sites reclaimed from the harbour, and there had been trouble over their foundations before the earthquake brought them down.

Whether any building would withstand the shaking at the centre of an earthquake of the highest violence is doubtful. At the Assam earthquake in 1896 the buildings were moved to and fro for 18 inches 200 times a minute and large trees were snapped off just above the ground, as the trunks could not carry the heavy mass of foliage backwards and forwards at such a rate. Probably no building would withstand such violent oscillation. Fortunately the epicentres of the world-shacking shocks are relatively small in area and rarely in great industrial districts. Evven if an earthquake along the Atlantic fracture belt happened near New York the chances are very slight that the city would stand over the atual epicentre, and the severit of a shock diminishes so quickly with distance that such a well-built city would be damaged but not destroyed.—"Manchester Guardian."

NANSEN MEMORIAL FUND

Geneva Appeal For Funds.

In the course of an appeal to the Nansen Memorial Fund M. Briand, Lord Cecil, Dr. Curtius, Dr. Grandi, Mr. Arther Henderson, Dr. T. G. Masaryk, Mr. Joh. Ludow, Mowinckel and M. Venizelos say:—

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen acted for ten years as High Commissioner of the League of Nations, first for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War, and later for the protection and Assistance of Refugees. During the whole of that period, he gave his time and strength to the service of the League without reserve. By his unwearied labour, and thanks to his courage, his perserverance and his organising power, he repatriated nearly half a million prisoners of war belonging to more than thirty different nations; and he helped to make tolerable the lot of over 1,250 000 Greek, 1,000,000 Russian, 300,000 Armenian and some tens of thousands of Bulgarian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees.

When Dr. Nansen died, his work for the League of Nations was unfinished. There remain a considerable number of refugees who, on social and economic as well as on humanitarian grounds, need protection and assistance. The repor, of the Secretary-General of the League to the last League Assembly shows that there are, in various European countries, in China and in Asia Minor, some 170,000 refugees unemployed though able to work, and over 60,000 aged, infirm, war invalids and infant refugees for whose welfare little or no provision exists. To complete the work, further funds are now required, for which the Tenth Assembly of the League had authorised Dr. Nansen to appeal to the charitable public of the world. This appeal, which ment measures applied by Dr. Nansen during the summer of 1930, but for his untimely death, intimated that, by the development of the constructive settlement measures appdied by Dr. Nansen in the past, such as the making of advances for agricultural colonisation, the finding of and transport to employment the establishment of a re-adaptation training colony and various other relief measures, the whole of the material part of the refugee problems could be liquidated finally by the end of 1939.

To enable the satisfactory completion of the humanitarian part of the refugee work, the Eleventh Assembly created, under its authority, the Nansen International Office for Refugees, with a Governing Body under the Presidency of Dr. Max Huber, late President of the Permanent Court of International Justice and consisting of representatives of interested Governments, international relief organisations and of representatives of the refugees. The accounts of this office are audited by the League of Nations Auditor.

As, we are convinced that Dr. Nansen's work for humanity ought, for every reason, to be finshed, we, the signatories of this letter, have agreed to issue an appeal on his behalf. We have done so, both because of the inherent importance and public value of the work itself, and because we believe that the completion of that work will be the only fitting memorial to a benegactor of humanity whose loss we so deeply deplore.

Dr. Nansen was a hero of peace, and we appeal with confidence to the peace-loving public of the civilised world to contribute to the Memorial Fund to enable the Nansen International Office for Refugees to finish the work which he began. Donations may be earmarked for any particular aspect of the Armenian, Russian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees relief work, and sent to the Nansen Memorial Fund account of the Nansen International Office for Refugees at Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd., 1, Place Bel-Air, Geneva, or to any of the branches of the Lloyds Bank in India.

SHAUKAT ALI IN SIMLA

:o: A Conference With Viceroy

SIMLA, June 17.

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires: I reached Simla yesterday morning and am staying at Nahan House with His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. Nawab Ismail Khan joined me at Delhi and is staying with Malik Feroz Khan Noon. My carbuncle is healing and health improving. His Excellency the Viceroy sees me this evening at six.—A.P.

BOMBAY SIOLIMNENSES:—

The sons of Siolim resident in Bombay and the suburbs mustered at the Church of Our Lady of Health, Cavel, on Sunday last on the occasion of the celebration of the Seventh Centenary and Annual Feast of Saint Anthony, Patron of Siolim. There was a Solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction. Preaching on the occasion, Rev. Dr. Raymond referred to the various features of the life of Saint Anthony whose Seventh Centenary they were celebrating that morning and exhorted the Siolimnenses to emulate the noble example of the great Wonder Worker.

The Annual Social of the Siolimnenses was held on Sunday night at the Institute Luso Indiano Hall.

NO MOVE TO CORNER BROACH COTTON

Market Correcting "Oversold State".

TECHNICAL AND STATISTICAL STRENGTH TELLS.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

There is no move to corner Broach Cotton but the market is correcting "oversold" situation.

The fundamental situation of the market was very strong owing to the existence of heavy short interest in Broach J-A. contract.

It may be mentioned that this season the Indian cotton crop is a small one and owing to large demand of Indian cloth our mills are running at full speed, assuring fairly large consumption. Thus the statistical situation of the market remained very strong.

The exporters being aware of the situation always secured required cotton against their sales in foreign markets.

This export demand in conjunction with satisfactory takings by Indian mills, kept our stocks of raw cotton at a low figure, and according to the latest available figure the unsold stock of cotton of all description in Bombay is estimated at 3½ lacs of bales. Of course the tenderable cotton against Broach J.-A. contract is much smaller.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

In spite of strong statistical situation, Indian cotton prices had to follow the declining tendency of American cotton. The decline in American cotton was fierce under persistent selling by Wall Street operators and all speculative purchases were thrown on an unwilling market. It was more or less a big collapse with numerous failures in the United States of America. Bombay market found it safe to follow the decline as the stringency of money made it almost impossible to hold cotton. It was a "Bear's Day". Everybody was short of cotton and there was an extensive unprotected interest in Broach J.-A. position. Imports of foreign cotton left the Bears in a comfortable position. There was considerable speculative activity in Bombay and in the three markets, East India, Mahajan and "Indore-Dhara" several thousand bales changed hands every day. The facility of option business was a great attraction and several operators who held Bear views were selling their "Call" rights on any fixed basis by accepting very small premiums. It looked as if there was none to challenge the supremacy of Bears.

SUDDEN DEMAND.

Thus several shrewd operators began to cover their speculative sales as it secured dangerous to keep unprotected sales much below the cost of production. This sudden demand caught many unaware 'shorts' and all rushed to cover. There were no offerings as the market was well liquidated. Thus in the absence of selling, prices recorded a sharp rise. This sudden rise has occasioned the talk of a move to corner Broach cotton.

Of course, foreign countries knowing full well the cheapness of Indian cotton, were always buyers. Thus the technical and statistical strength is telling at present. American cotton markets are also showing steadiness and while the future course of the market entirely depends upon the prospects of the growing American cotton crop, one must not forget that shortly we will enter into a period, when weather developments in the United States of America will control the trend of cotton prices.

OUR AHMEDABAD LETTER

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Resumed

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

The exhibition organised by the Swadeshi Prachar Samiti was closed on Monday last and certificates signed by Dr. H. M. Desai, vice-president of the Samiti were distributed to the exhibitors by Mr. J. H. Divan one of the Secretaries of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti. One feature of the exhibition was that pure khadi worth Rs. 13,700 was sold in the exhibition and other Swadeshi articles also commanded good sales.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A new post office building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,28,000 and the opening ceremony of the building was performed by Mr. Garrett, Commissioner N. D. on Monday last. In his speech on the occasion, Mr. Garrett pointed out that the people of Ahmedabad wrote five times as many letters on an average as those of other parts of India.

DACOITY IN SUBURBS.

There was a dacoity in a bungalow behind the Gujarat College on the 11th inst. some half a dozen men armed with dharias entered the house occupied by Mr. Shridhar R. Thakor and carried away some cash ornaments, etc. Last year about this time, some ruffians entered a bungalow in the same locality and seriously injured the servants of Mr. Chanaiwala. There is no adequate police arrangement in these parts and people have to live in great danger. It is necessary that proper arrangements should be made for the safety of person and property in this suburbs where many new buildings have recently been constructed.

FRONTIER GANDHI'S ARRIVAL.

Khan Abdul Gafur Khan, well-known as "Frontier Ghandhi" arrived here yesterday morning by Kathiawad Mail and was received at the station by local Congress leaders. He addressed a public meeting on the Congress grounds last evening and advised Hindus and Mahomedans to present a unified front to win Swaraj. He is put up at the Ashram. He is also likely to pay a visit to Viramgam and talk with the Muslims of the place.

PICKETING FOREIGN CLOTH.

The cloth merchants of Panch Kuva have been anxious to go in for foreign cloth again. In a meeting of their Mahajan some ten days back, they rescinded their resolution of not ordering out any foreign cloth and it is said that some piece goods merchants of the Mahajan want to deal in such cloth as soon as possible. The picketing mandal is making arrangements to strengthen picketing in this market. At present Mrs. Vijayagauri Kanuga and Mrs. Lilavati Desai are picketing there during the greater part of the day and they are helped by some gentlemen and youths in their work.

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN BENGAL & BURMA.

Rainfall Continues To Be General.

POONA, June 17.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, Bengal and Kanara and normally active in Upper Burma and Assam. The temperature is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Mysore, local in Konkan, north Hyderabad, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Rangoon, four inches; Gwa, Akyab, three; Kyaukpyu, two; Tavoy, Diamond Island, one and half; Mergui, Amherst, Myitkyina, one; Toungoo, three-quarters; Cherrapunji, ten; Cox's Bazar, Shillong, four; Chittagong, three; Tezpur, two; Gauhati, Barisal, Burdwan, one and half; Dibrugarh, Calcutta, Mymensingh, Bogra, one; Dehra Dun, Murree, one and half; Rawalpindi, Montgomery, half; Jhalarpatan, Dharampur, quarter; Marmagao, four; Karwar, two; Nizamabad, one and half; Mercara, three-quarters; Bangalore, Mangalore, Calicut, Vizagapatam, Gopalpur, half; Ahmednagar, Raichur, quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab, north Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and general rain with locally heavy falls continue in Lower Burma and Kanara. Rainfall will extend in north Konkan, Gujerat, Rajputana, west Central India and west Central Provinces, and scattered falls continue in Deccan.—A. P.

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 17th June, 1931:—

Station.	Rainfall. Inches.
Agra	0.10
Rawalpindi	0.38
Kotah	0.05
Neemuch	0.08
Amraoti	0.03
Hoshangabad	0.01
Ratnagiri	0.07
Marmugao	4.10
Karwar	2.18
Malegaon	0.14
Ahmednagar	0.30
Nizamabad	1.34
Bangalore	0.52
Mangalore	0.42
Calicut	0.60
Cochin	0.03
Trivandrum	0.00
Masulipatam	0.05
Cocanada	0.02
Vizagapatam	0.55
Colombo	0.28

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-6-31. Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.12 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 2.57 in., Fort 2.60 in., J. J. Hospital 3.24 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 3.46 in., Fort 5.70 in., J J Hospital 3.79 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 18.83 in., Fort 19.25 in., J J Hospital 14.09 in.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-6-31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 87.1 deg. F.) a mercury Barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually need 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001 in. for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16-6-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.715 inches (.051 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.009.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.9 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 32.3 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

THE NEW MATRICULATION SCHEME.

(Continued From Page 6.)

Academic Council has deprived the students of this boon.

FAULTY GROUPING OF SUBJECTS

The present grouping of subjects in the new scheme appears to be a little faulty. English having been completely omitted from the first group. That will practically make the time-table of the pre-Matriculation class a wholly vernacular Time-table and students when they come to the Matriculation class will be faced with a harder task, being out of touch with the study of English in the pre-Matriculation class. It is therefore advisable to divide the English head into two halves, English Text and Grammar to be taken up in the pre-Matriculation class and General English and Composition forming the study of the Matriculation class. So the first group should include English Text and Grammar, Arithmetic and Algebra, History and Science. The second should include English Composition, a Classical or Modern Indian Language, Geometry and Geography.

It would be a real blessing if the present fee of Rs. 15/- is reduced to Rs. 12/-. Every year the University is making a profit out of the Matriculation fees and it is now high time that some relief be given to the candidates and their parents by reducing the examination fees.

PRIVATE STUDENTS

Another important question is whether private students should be allowed to appear for the Matriculation at all. To do so means to keep the regular students at a disadvantage. The rule should be so amended in my opinion that private students should be made to appear at the preliminary examination of the schools which they had previously attended and send their applications through the Head of that school only. The Head of that school alone should be in a position to certify regarding the progress and conduct of the candidate.

Secondary teachers should note with pleasure that the date of the examination which is fixed to be the third Monday in March, will afford more time for the examiners to examine their papers and that work will be done better than at present. The objection that students get only nine months for study is insignificant when the grouping system of examination is introduced.

A LONDON LETTER.

(Continued From Page 6.)

heart and say whether he has not surrendered all his life-long professions in sanctioning that policy of repression in India."

Dealing with the present position Mr. Patel said:

"We have come to the parting of the ways. The only question now is whether we and the British should act as friends or enemies."

"I have not the slightest doubt that the Youth of India wants nothing but complete severance of British connection. I have not the slightest doubt that India can get complete independence by non-violent methods. If it is necessary to carry this experiment into force again it will be an object lesson in the matter of armaments to the rest of the world."

The speech rings with the spirit of Indian nationalism [illegible] should be instructive to [illegible] among the British who ha[illegible] to understand the truth [illegible] National movemen[illegible]

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

DR. D. D. S TANDON, the Veteran Scientific Homoeopath of Bombay, who is renowned for his miraculous cures of most complicated cases given up as hopeless by the Professors of other medical systems, is on a SHORT VISIT at INDORE, and will be available for consultation at Rang Mahal from the 18th to the 27th instant between 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. Consultation fee Rs. 15/- same as in Bombay.

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Supported by Lt.-Col. F. E. Guntur, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., and all other prominent Medical men and Specialists in lung-disease.

The fact discovered in post-mortem examination that practically 90 per cent. cases of Tuberculosis have been cured is a logical proof that

TUBERCULOSIS is a curable disease

and consequently that it should not be beyond human power to find a remedy for the disease when we see that Nature when left to herself can bring about a perfect cure in so many cases.

After long years of careful experiments, Prof. Dr. Wolff-Eisner has finally been able to determine that the poison of Bacteria is capable of bringing about deaths in those cases where it is not stopped and held back on its way to the centre of life. A few days ago at German-Russian Medical Congress held in Konigsberg (Prussia) the learned Professor was able to give a complete account for the utilization of branches of medicines about Tuberculosis that the goal had already been reached.

The treatment which is carried out by external and internal means is called the

SANTUBEN TREATMENT.

It cures Tuberculosis, including all complaints of Catarrhal nature, light and medium cases which move between turban 2 and 3, also second stage of Tubercle forming in the lung and other organs.

By the use of Santuben the grave general symptoms of Tuberculosis disappear very rapidly. A subjective well feeling sets in, coughing stops, appetite and bodily weight increases, temperature falls, night sweats are reduced and finally the Tubercle bacilli in the Sputum disappear.

Price Cure Box Rs. 20 and 12 Cure Box Rs. 10.

Some other wonderful Preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.D., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany):

VIRILINE (For Men)

a n d

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are the best specifics to create Rejuvenating effect, the regain of lost vigour and combat old age.

Supplied in Bottles of 40 and 100 Tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM.—A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this Cream is a prolonged action especially in ejaculation precox.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Tube, sufficient for 30-40 applications.

PANCRESAL.—(In Diabetes-Mellitus).

Active Pancreas Hormone tablets to reduce Sugar Excretion within 1-3 days with certainty.

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The harmless and effective Hormone Preparation to remove superfluous fat from the body.

Price Rs. 5 per Bottle.

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It prevents conception and infection and is quite safe.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST. WANTED LOCAL AGENTS.

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What the People Say

SABU SIDDICK TRUST.

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read this morning the rigmarole extending over three columns of your esteemed journal appearing under the signature of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar. It was a sufficient trial for my patience to go through the lengthy communication, but I must admit that on reaching the end I felt very much relieved when I read that Mr. Dimtimkar, the Secretary (I mean now the ex-secretary) of the Mohamed Haji Sabu Sedeek Trust, had also tendered resignation of his secretaryship. Before I proceed further and examine what Mr. Dimtimkar has said about "the true facts in connection with the incident at the Anjuman Islam Hall on Tuesday the 2nd instant" and what he has withheld from the Muslim public to whom "he owes a duty," and what he has said personally about me. I must hasten to congratulate the Muslim public on the completion of the victory that they achieved on that day in securing the resignation of the secretary as well as the Trustees.

I do not wish to take more of your space by repeating what Mr. Dimtimkar has said, but I will certainly add that while Mr. Dimtimkar has taken the Muslim public into confidence as regards what the "angry demonstrators" said to the Trustees and how they "abused" them, he has thought it fit keep mum over all what the same angry demonstrators said to him on the same day about the sum of Rs. 1,000 that he actually drew for doing little work. Surely Mr. Dimtimkar who has come out so boldly to the rescue of Mr. Kajiji and others could have said something about his own self. But evidently he does not like the subject to be discussed. Or is it the modesty in him that makes him not to refer to something about himself? I would assure him that the Muslim public "whom he owes a duty" would certainly like to hear him on the subject.

Mr. Dimtimkar in his letter has repeatedly suggested that the "demonstrators" as well as the signatories to the letter that was addressed to the Trustee and received by him on the 1st of June have made grave allegations against the Trustees but he does not try to make any reply to those "allegations." Surely a man of Mr. Dimtimkar's position should know that something more is required of him.

Now, Sir, something about me. I really fail to understand why Mr. Dimtimkar has chosen me for the honour of having been the loudest in my protests. So far as I remember—and many of those who were present on the occasion will bear me out—I was in no way more vocal than several others in their protests. The credit must go really to Mr. Sherrif and Maulana Hamid Ahmed as it is their due. I do not want Mr. Dimtimkar to be unjust to those who really deserve credit. So far as I can make out the reason, why Mr. Dimtimkar must have chosen me for the honour seems to be that I was perhaps responsible in frustrating his idea. The fact is that from the very beginning of the conversation Mr. Dimtimkar was trying somehow or other to postpone it for some time. Indeed he tried all his faculties of sweet persuasion to impress upon the demonstrators that the Trustees had definitely given up the idea of building a school in Matunga and that they would consider the scheme proposed by Mr. Sherif. As a matter of fact Mr. Dimtimkar's plea seemed to have impressed some of those present and if my memory does not fail me I think Maulvi Abdul Rauf actually started a talk about a compromise and "bridging the gulf". I felt it, however, my duty to warn those present not to agree to any such suggestion and to insist on their original demand of resignations. Fortunately for the poor Muslims the view that I expressed prevailed with those present and they insisted on resignations and subsequently secured them. If that is my fault, Sir, I readily and most willingly plead guilty to it.

Mr. Dimtimkar accuses me of running down the Trustees. If merely stating the facts and reminding the Trustees of their sins of commission and omission was "running down the Trustees" I readily plead guilty to that charge also. But Mr. Dimtimkar seems to forget that the "running down" had continued for the last four or five years and I was not the only person to do it. Unless his memory is very short Mr. Dimtimkar will recall how the city witnessed a campaign carried on by thousands of Muslims through the Press and on the platform only a few years ago. It is rather surprising that it never disturbed Mr. Dimtimkar as it has done now. But let him not forget that no amount of shouting or efforts to take "Muslim public whom he owes a duty into confidence" will improve matters from his point of view.

Whatever Mr. Dimtimkar may think about my action I feel that I did my duty on the occasion. If Mr. Dimtimkar will recall to his mind the conversation that he had with me he will remember that I had informed him at the very outset that from the way he spoke he seemed to be labouring under the impression that I did not know all the facts of the case. I had informed him that it was a wrong impression; and I had not been there merely because I happened to be one of the signatories but I had studied the subject well, as I had been in close touch with all the developments that took place, during the course of last four years.

Before I close, Sir, I would like to add that Mr. Dimtimkar cannot mislead the Muslim public by insinuating that "scenes of rowdyism were enacted under the name of Democracy," or something very unholy was done within the sacred precincts of the Anjuman Islam. Mr. Dimtimkar should note, and the Muslim public of Bombay know it more than anybody else, that the signatories to that famous letter and those who assembled there to give expression to their feeling have a better sense of, and a better regard for, "Democracy" than Mr. Dimtimkar has.—Yours, etc.,

M. HARRIS.

Bombay, June 13.

THE STUDY OF PERSIAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A regular campaign has been recently opened on the pages of the "Times of India" against the study of Persian language in the Bombay University. No one will dispute the value and the importance of knowledge of modern European languages, besides English, such as of French, German, Russian, etc. But, first of all, does the University study of these languages promise a sufficient knowledge of them for being used for practical purposes? Certainly not. Unless the student does a great deal of work by himself, his knowledge never goes beyond what is "theoretical" acquaintance with the language. University tuition is not and cannot be intended for this, as it is physically impossible to give a complete knowledge of a language in a crowded lecture room. Secondly, is the University intended for training business clerks or potential scholars only, for whom the knowledge of foreign languages is very important? Certainly not. The first and the principal aim of University education, as it is understood by all the leading Universities of the world, is not instruction in some particular "marketable" craft or science, but a general development of mind and character. University does not teach book-keeping, or astronomy. University teaches how to think in a scientific way. If this aim is recognised as superfluous, then there is no reason at all to spend money on such costly institution, generally. A few professional schools for accountants, mechanics, etc. will suffice. But then one should not complain on the "slave mentality" which the students of this kind are bound to have.

The case of Persian is typical for that spirit of a few annas' economies which make to go to dogs things which cost thousands. It is so typical to Bombay. For every educated Indian, whether a Muhammadan or a Hindu, who speak as their mother tongue one of the Indian vernaculars, Persian is as indispensable as Latin to people of Western Europe. No one can be called an educated man who has no clear idea about his own mother-tongue, the real vehicle of his thought. And no study of any vernacular can be undertaken without at least elementary knowledge both of Persian and of Sanskrit languages, as both these elements have been inseparably mingled in modern Indian language. Without cultivating a critical study of these, none of them has any chance to develop into a language of a cultured community.

It would be absured to think that a man without a sound knowledge of his own tongue, talking in the same way as an illiterate man does, with the same helplessness and lack of self-reliance in that most intimate mental sphere which may be called the mental "home" of an individual, would be able to attain a development of his mind sufficient to make him a real and original scholar. Even if he would master twenty different European languages he would be unable to make any proper use of them. The most important is to build that balanced and stable mentality which is so particularly important in the case of every nation which is bound by the force of circumstances to adapt itself to new ideas, making a "leap" from one civilisation to another. But such a "leap" cannot be made without a loss of all the valuable inheritance from the past generations unless it is carefully made a part of the newer outlook. Otherwise there is no chance to avoid for a long time the curse of the "slave mentality".

It seems therefore that study of Persian and of Sanskrit should be made compulsory to every University Student. And it must be properly realised that the fault lies not with these subjects, but with the ways in which they are taught. To advise abolition of chairs of Persian for the sake of "economy", instead of trying to raise the standard of instruction, would be exactly the same as to recommend cutting off the infected finger, instead of curing it, simply for "saving troubles."—Yours, etc.

UNBIASED.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention was recently drawn to a number of cases in the suburban district, in which the Collector had imposed full assessment, and heavy fines amounting to over Rs. 500/-, for slight breaches of building regulations.

I drew the attention of the Government to these complaints, and reminded them of their promise in the Legislative Council in 1923 to abolish this dual control over building operations in municipal areas. Government in their letter to me of the 27th, ultimo, admit that they have failed to carry out their promise even after eight years, but they deny that the control is being harshly exercised. I therefore, request through your columns all owners of houses, all architects, practicing in the suburban district, and all legal practitioners, who have knowledge of such cases, where the Collector has imposed full assessment, and full fines to me giving full details of such cases.

All such informations, will be treated as confidential, if so desired.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Santacruz, June 8.

DOGGED BY WOMEN.

Embarrassing Bournemouth.

"LOOK! THERE'S A MAN."

Girls to the right of me, women to the left of me, females all round me.

Seven of them jumped off the train in front of me when I arrived at Bournemouth to-day. Seven followed me down the town to the beach. Seven marched into the cafe with me when I wanted an ice writes the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Giggling girls, staid old ladies, women of all shapes and sizes swarmed around me wherever I went.

It was all very embarrassing. I am no Valentino. But the women crowded round me, whispering to each other, "Look! There's a man"!"

Mrs. P. M. Bright, Mayoress of the town, solved the mystery for me. "You see," she said, "we are a town of old maids. In Bournemouth, the females outnumber the males by seven to one.

"I don't know the reason. May be they come to Bournemouth to die—and don't.

"But," she added, "Bournemouth is not the world's record holder for old maidism. We come next only to Tunbridge Wells, where women outnumber men in even higher proportions."

"GLAD TO MEET YOU".

Thoughtfully, I walked back to the beach. Seven maidens passed, and one smiled.

"No, we have not met before!" said she, as I raised my hat, "but I must say I 'am' glad to see you. I'm sick of the sight of my own sex.

"I wouldn't stay here a second but for the fact that I'm earning a good living. The only men I seem to meet in Bournemouth are either 'retired'—or 'mothers' darlings!'"

A cafe proprietress thought Bournemouth was overrun with women because it is also overrun with girls' schools.

Seven more women crowded into the cafe.

I fled to the nearest telephone booth and rang up Mr. Albert Dennis, J.P., Mayor of Tunbridge wells.

FIGURES THAT TALK.

"The women are seven to one against the men down here," I gasped, "and they tell me that Tunbridge Wells has got Bournemouth beaten to a frazzle. Break it gently, Mr. Mayor, what are the figures?"

"Twenty-one thousand women to——"

"Good gosh!" I cried.

"——to thirteen thousand men," he said, calmly completing the sentence.

Which isn't anything like seven to one.

Bournemouth wins. Per Il

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Swansea, South Wales, 14th January, 1927.

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G.L---

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INDIA'S TRICOLOUR.

To Change Or Not To Change.

NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED BY SJT. B. P. SITTARAMAYYA.

Sjt. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, convener of the Flag Committee Karachi Congress, has received a number of suggestions regarding the change in the present national flag of India the following are few of these suggestions:—

1. BEHAR P. C. C.
No change.

2. R. D. TEWARI.
White triangular background with the charka thereon. White is the synthesis of all colours and connotes cultural unity, as well as purity and simplicity, is original for India, is of a piece with general dress of national gatherings and furnishes a back-ground of truce, on which charka sits as the emblem of lasting peace and the symbol of the economic ideal of cottage industries. The triangular form is recomended because it is Oriental and typifies the meeting of culture.

3. NARADEVA SASTRY.
Does not object to the present design but passes on others' suggestions that the flag should be triangular red, green and white in vertical rows with charka on one side and Bharatamata on the other. Attaches a triangular strap of paper with three colours.

5. ARYA.
Red oblong with white charka.

6. GHAZNAVI.
No change.

7. P. KRISHNA RAO.
White flag with wheel (Charka) in red in three sizes for hoisting, carrying, in procession and ornamental as for cycles, caps etc., White symbolises simplicity and unity of communities.

8. SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.
Suggests a red oblong with a balance at the centre on the red back-ground or on a central yellow back-ground red and yellow being selected primarily for their aesthetic taste apart from their popularity with the Hindus and Musalmans respectively. The balance symbolizes of justice and fair play to all concerned to which Gandhi attaches great importance, and for proof whereof Sir Mirza encloses cuttings from Gandhiji's writings. Sends two illustrative drawings.

9. PARACHURI VENKATA SUBBAYYA, POTLAPADU.
A white back-ground with a plough.

10. C. R. REDDY,
Prescribes red, green, white black, and yellow or orange on a communal basis.

11. NOT SIGNED, 12 TEMPLE ROAD, LAHORE,
Wants orange to be added to the tri-colour flag to please the Sikhs—but personally not keen.

12. MR. N. G. JHAVERI, BOMBAY.
Not believe in communalism, but prescribes seven prismatic colours with a white border and the emblem of the Charka.

13. MR. N. C. CHANDAR, CALCUTTA,
No change.

14. MR. B. C. ROY, CALCUTTA.
No change.

15. U. P. C. C.
Colours to continue. Charka to be in saffron. No communal significance.

16. K. C. KRISHNA RAO, TENALI.
Orange back-ground with charka and plough.

17. Confidential No. 6 (No place given)
Prescribes bright green, bright red, and light blue to indicate Phala, Karma, and Dharma.

18. Mr. S. SATYAMURTHI,
No change.

19. SAUL JHONSON, ORAI, U. P.
Prescribes white (Purity) blue (tolerance, equality, and fair play) and red (sacrifice). Condemns communal significance.

20. MR. T. BENZAMIN SHAH, GODHRA,
Prescribes a copy of the stars and stripes of U. S. A. with however these changes—have the three colours; in place of the stripes and the stars, have a tripod (Hindus) a cross (Christians) and fire (Parsis) or different coloured stars for different communities.

21. SARDAR SARDUL SINGH, (CAVESHAR),
Condemns communal significance. Suggests green (agriculture) and gold (trade) or green, gold and blue. Green and gold (Indian spring time) or new life and progress. Green also signifies abundance and love and gold faith and wisdom. Prescribes green at the bottom blue (top) and gold between. Blue signifies Mineral wealth as well as chastity. For charge or device, he would suggest a bunch of cotton bowers surrounded by rice and wheat corns at the middle of the flag.

22. NARINIAN W. ANKADIA, LAHORE,
Dead against communalism. National flag to be of pure white khaddar either with the map of India in the centre in the light pink and charka on white or cream in the body of the map or only the map or only the charka in the centre. In one top corner a red spot with the image of Krishna, Lakshmi or Saraswathi on it, and the other top corner on a spot of green the crescent and stars in white for Moslems. Lower corners one circle for Sikhs showing their colour and emblem, and in the last corner a circle reserved for Parsis and their choice colour ——preferably their gavianigurz, a bull's head with a handle for welding the same during wars and fights. But he adds that he hates communalism.

23. MR. N. RAMASWAMY IYYER, TRICHI,
Would give the orange colour to the Sikhs and prescribes green and red with orange interposed. Would have a white streak crossing all diagnally.

24. MR. N. VARAHALU, VIZAGAPATAM, (YUVAJANA SAMITHI),
Would have the present flag. But the charka should be in yellow.

25. MR. A. KALESWARA RAO, BEZWADA,
Would add one more colour for the Sikhs.

26. SATYANANDA BRAHMACHARI, CHUNAR,

27. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Repudiates all communal considerations. Suggests the transference of white to the middle or its replacement by vasanta or light saffron colour on aesthetic grounds.

28. MR. D. V. GODGIL, AKOLA,
On white back-ground with one or other of the following. A lion, a tiger, an elephant, a horse, a lamb, a falcon, or a plough.

29. J. P. MEHATA, CALCUTTA,
Sends several drawings——one triangular——others quadrangular. One with a clasp of hands, one with a dagger, a swasthica, a crescent and a sheaf of corn (?) and so on. There are red, green, blue, and black colours.

30. G. RAMAKRISHNAYYA, BEZWADA,
Would have a flag of red, green violet sorrounded on the four sides by a strip of white, the violet having four golden yellow stars in it. He would not have charka and give an eloberate exposition of the whole. Says he sent a communication last year.

31. SHAM SHUDDIN SAHEB, SRIVYKUNTAM,
Sends a drawing of the flag. Back-ground green, red and yellow with a Union Jack at a corner and a circle of green at the centre having yellow star on a red back-ground within the green circle.

32. MR. M. P. NATHAM, LUCKNOW,
Same as now but the portion along the staff is made black. The white is surmounted by a monogram on its left representing the Christian cross, the Moslem crescent and star, the Hindu O. M. the Congress charka, the plough, the Buddistic and Jain Swasthica, and the Sikh Charka, and Khunda—all brought together in a round table conference to weave swaraj and harvest, prosperity, and establish peace in India.

33. HON. DR. BENOD BEHARI BENERJEE, CALCUTTA,
15 five pointed white stars representing fifteen provinces in India. Then it will be free from communal interpretations. White stars indicate dawn of freedom and red ground firm determination of people to attain complete independence. Flag in India under Dominion Status willingly granted, must provide for Union Jack near the flag staff. If His Majesty's Government will not grant Swaraj without violence, this does not arise. Gives a list of the flags of various countries and sends three big flags-illustrative of suggestions.

34. UTKAL P. C. C.,
Design and colour should be the same. Ratio of length and breadth to be three to two. Three coloured stripes to be in equal size and along the length.

35. SINDH P. C. C.,
Symbol of charka to be maintained. But instead of covering the body of the flag, to be placed in a small square at the top end near the pole. Figure of Gandhiji at the wheel to give a personal touch to the millions.

36. BOMBAY P. C. C.,
No change.

37. ANDHRA P. C. C.,
No change.

38. MR. JAMES LACQUIERE, BOMBAY,
Flag to remain without charka. Should have in addition four pannels around it representing four of the most important minorities in point of population.

39. S. K. CHATTERJEE, BEADON ST., CALCUTTA,
Sends a small thesis, condemns the colours of the existing flag as those of Persia, Bulgaria, and Mexico and as those of Italy also, which has a slight addition—of white cross in a red shield bordered blue on a white central field. He recommends the red or saffron once adovated by the All-India Sanscrit Conference and by the Late Maharshi Dwijendranath Tagore in 1924—and now by the Sikhs—though on a communal ground. He would add or to our three colours or substitute it for one of them. The colour may be scarlet, red, pale green and ochre placed vertically or red, white, green and ochre and the crest of device—a simple wheel instead of full charka either in red or centr'a green field or a lotus.

40. MR. T. RAMASWAMY, BEZWADA,
Prescribes an outer ring of black and inner spot of white and a central ring of red to indicate Thamas, Sathwic, and Rajasa, qualities respectively and would name the flag Pranvapathaka.

41. MR. D. K. KAMBATA,
Dadar, Bombay, Proposes the outline of the map of India in the rainbow colours on a white back-ground and sends a flag made accordingly.

42. BABU SIVA PRASAD GUPTA,
No change.

43. DR. D. D. SATHAYE,
Would preferably have no change but if you must have would prefer white to be in the middle, a bit broader and the charka in yellow.

44. A. C. GUHA,
Would have no communal basis, recommends a tricolour flag-green, yellow, and red with a simple white charka (circle) having a white dot at the centre.

45. L. S. PRABHU, THEENGRI
No change.

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How Can Gandhi Caps Replace "Dhotis"?

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian" Correspondent Analyses Indian Boycott Situation

The "Manchester Guardian's" special correspondent in India shows in the following despatch how, irrespective of the truce, the boycott of British goods has come to stay. He quotes figures to show the marked decline in British imports to India and concludes:—

"Time alone will solve this question, and it may be necessary to wait for some years. But nothing can force people to buy goods which they do not want, and the more Englishmen at home talk as if it was the duty of cloth merchants to stock English cloth the longer will it take to return to normal conditions."

The trade returns for the year ending December 31, 1930, have just been published. They are sufficiently startling, for they show a decrease of about £103,000,000 in India's foreign trade compared with 1929, which was itself considered to be a very poor year. The figures prove that foreign trade has fallen by very nearly a quarter in one year. Imports have suffered rather more than exports, and piece-goods more than other forms of merchandise, but otherwise the slump would seem to be general. Indians view these figures with mixed feelings. At the moment the most rabid Protectionist ideas are very popular, especially amongst those business men of Western India who have become such an important factor in politics since they decided to throw in their lot with the Congress party. They share Mr. Gandhi's dislike of foreign manufactures, but for different reasons. While the Mahatma sees Lancashire goods as the product of these "satanic mills" the millowners of Ahmedabad and Bombay merely regret that these goods were not produced in their own mills. It is a quaint alliance and cannot last indefinitely, but it has the effect of making nearly all articulate and much inarticulate Indian opinion look upon a self-supporting India as part of the nationalist creed.

It is unfortunate that Indian business men have no real responsibility for the central Budget, otherwise they might be more worried about certain aspects of this declined trade. India is growing more and more dependent upon her Customs to provide her central revenue, which nearly every policy advanced by Indian politicians would have the effect of reducing. The proposed abolition of Excise and the salt tax would leave an enormous hole in the revenues and make it necessary to look about for other sources of income. The Indian politician has not yet had to face up to these questions. Like everyone in permanent opposition he proposes having his cake and eating it, and his probable solution would be the imposition of heavier tariffs.

CAUSES OF THE SLUMP IN IMPORTS.

It is too early to say whether this extreme Protectionism is likely to be merely a passing phase. It will probably last until the industrialists of Western India have ruined their case by being too greedy, and thus provoking some kind of a reaction from amongst are important enough. For the present we can see that the very rapid drop in imports is due to other causes besides those which are purely economic. These latter ar important enough. For the last two years the peasants, who form the great bulk of the population, have been hit in two ways. Like other agriculturists throughout the world, they have been unable to sell their "cash" crops, such as jute, cotton, wheat and groundnuts. There has even been a considerable increase in the imports of raw cotton into India. They also suffer from the depreciation of silver, for most of the villagers' savings are in the form of silver jewellery. These two factors have made it very hard for them to make their ordinary cash payments of rent or of land revenue, and have left very little surplus for buying such commodities as clothing. This is partly reflected in the enormous drop of imported piece goods, which fell from 1,910,000,000 yards in 1929 to only 1,254,000,000 yards last year.

There are, however, other forces at work inside modern India. The most important is the boycott, but Mr. Gandhi's own exmaple of wearing the homespun khaddar and dressing extremely simply must also have had its effect. To take a concrete instance: there must be millions of Indians who have given up their lungis for the "Gandhi cap," which means that instead of wearing several yards of white cotton cloth tied round their heads they merely use a much smaller quantity of the homespun khaddar. It has become extremely fashionable to be badly dressed, this being part of the general cult of simplicity. Perhaps the most striking example was the late Pandit Motilal Nehru who in his time had been so exquisite about his linen that he used to send it to Europe to be washed. Of late years he took to the roughest homespun.

PREJUDICE AGAINST BRITISH PIECE GOODS.

It is difficult, even in India, to gather how far the boycott of British goods was purely a political weapon of the Congress party and how far it resulted from a real feeling amongst Indian business men. There is no doubt that the British are extremely unpopular amongst the shopkeeping community and not much loved elsewhere. This means that after British piece goods have left the importing firm they are handled by men with a strong prejudice against them. The feeling against other foreign goods is much less, and the general boycott is really the price paid by the Congress party for many favours received from the Ahmedabad millowners. It would, however, be shutting one's eyes to obvious facts not to realise that many years of incessant anti-British propaganda have had their effects not only on the educated classes, but also upon the semi-literate population of the bazaar. This feeling has been strengthenepd enormously during the last six years by the fact that Mr. Gandhi himself belongs by birth to this class, though he has never engaged in trade. The feeling is strong enough to persuade many cloth merchants to keep the boycott willingly and to make others who continue to deal in foreign cloth prefer any country of origin to England.

The Japanese, who have managed keep more of their trade than any other country, owe much of their success to this sentiment. Though their methods are largely Occidental, they have always been considered in India as Orientals. Their victory over the Russians is still remembered as the beginning of the "awakening of the East," and they show considerable astuteness in avoiding hurting Indian susceptibilities. They have certainly put upon the market a cloth which is sufficiently like khaddar to pass anything but expert examination. The consequence has been that although their general trade with India has suffered owing to the general economic position, they have not allowed themselves to be beaten all along the line. Thus the import of what are technically known as "white goods" fell from 477,000,000 to 350,000,000 yards, but nearly all of this loss came on the British trade, and the Japanese actually increased their consignments from 9,000,000 yards to 26,000,000.

It would seem that any attempt to force our goods upon India will defeat its object, and the only result of the recent debates in the House of Commons was to add a fresh impetus to picketing. The Indian millowners are always prepared to subsidise such picketing, and there are thousands of men and women whose chief interest in life has been ended by the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact. It is quite erroneous to imagine that any order given by the Congress will be obeyed explicitly by every boy and girl who hangs about outside a foreign cloth merhant's in some remote bazaar.

JOINT V. SEPARATE ELECTORATE

A Suggestion For The Separatists

(BY A. HOSSAIN M.A., B.L., DACCA.)

"Let the minimum be fixed and the maximum be fought."

The present conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims centres round the question of representation and the method of election. The separatists want Separate Electorate in order to ensure effective representation and the return of proper representatives and also to make it impossible for the Hindus to corrupt the electorate. The number of representatives will, of course be ensured, but I doubt whether the type of men that will compose that number will be able to make the representation for which the number will be sent effective. With regard to the other apprehension of corruption, I am almost sure that in the Separate Electorate it will be easier for the Hindus, if they care, to corrupt the electorate and get their nominees returned. Because admittedly they have money and influence both, against which the separatists want a safeguard by separate electorate.

I should like to offer a suggestion for the consideration of those who are interested in the welfare of one who likes peace more than victory. But I must make clear that thereby I am not going to yield to the Separatists and give up my conviction for the Joint Electorate.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORATE.

Needless to reiterate that in a democratic electorate the votes are divided by interests e.g. some will stand for the improvement of the lot of the peasants, some for the boycott of foreign goods by adopting a particular policy of legislation, some for the revival of lost industries, some for the improvement of rivers and so on. On these different interests the division by the label of religion will be a thing of the past and the present conflict will have no basis to stand. The candidates will be chosen by their programmes. Until that stage comes or in order to hasten that stage we want to get the democratic electorate with a responsible legislature and a responsible Executive, which can not be effectually given to us unless we the Hindus and Muslims put up a united front. For that end in view I have thought of the suggestion I propose to put forward now.

The separatists want to ensure the number by which they will regard the community adequately represented. They argue that in a Joint Electorate there is a chance of the continuity being altogether swept off. Against this chance let a minimum number be fixed for every community and the remaining seats be open to all. As for instance in Bengal let the 3/4 seats of the Legislative Council be divided in proportion to the strength of the population and let the remaining ¼ be open to all. The result will be like this. If Bengal Council consists of 200 members, 150 seats will be divided according to population and the remaining 50 seats will be open to all Then 83 seats will go to the Muslims and 67 seats will go to the Hindus. This will be the minimum fixed.

The remaining 50 seats will be open to both the communities. If the Muslims can secure all the 50 they will get 133 seats—an overwhelming majority for which there is no room in the Separate Electorate or in the Joint Electorate with the reservation of maximum seats. But if the Hindu secure all the remaining 50, they will get 127 seats—a risk for the Muslim community, which forms a majority in this Province. But without risk nothing greater can be achieved. This is the risk of loss and gain as well. If the Muslim Community lose, which I no not apprehened at all, they will have 83 seats assured, quite a large number to put up an effective fight with the majority. Similar measure should also be adopted for the Central Legislature, with the indirect method of election. This suggestion, if put into practice I think the purpose of both the separate and joint electorate will be served. The results will be the least risk with a chance for the maximum gain. The electorate of course in all cases should be joint. The Hindus and Muslims will go to the polls with the idea that they will have to vote compulsorily for the minimum and will have to choose according to vote for the minimum for a particular community and they will have absolute freedom to choose any candidate to make up the remaining 50. In this case both the Hindus and the Muslims will have to woo Muslim as well as Hindu voters. This will afford a healthy check and will have seasoning influence on the mutual distrust and suspicion. The competition for the remaining 50 will better organise the Muslim electorate.

Satisfactory settlement of the Communal Problem will pave the way to Peace, Progress and Prosperity of India. The wave of it may have the opposite effect. Every one who has the good of India at heart should help in the solution of the Problem.

WAY OUT OF DIFFICULTY.

The one and the only way out of the difficulty, and the only solution of the communal trouble seems to be the provision of adult franchise without reservation of seats for Provinces like Bengal and the Punjab and of compulsory voting, in the reforms to be introduced. This system will have its drawbacks, but these will be far outweighed by the advantages it possesses, and it will further allay all suspicions from the minds of the Mussalmans. It may cause hardship to the voters, but have as many polling centres as possible in every union and let each be centrally situated, within a radius of a mile or two, so that the voters when going to vote, are put to no trouble, no expense and no loss of time. As for women voters votes by proxy may be permitted, but if that is objected to on the ground that it will mean voting by husband, brother or other relations, lady polling officers should visit every village, and any one house or houses where it needs be, and record the votes, or their voting papers may be attested by a literate relation or neighbour and the sealed votes may be then posted or deposited with the polling officer, —heavy punishment to be provided for fraudulent attestation. This will be a tedious and a long drawn business, but exceptional circumstances should break all past traditions and should be exceptionally treated, and the nation's will, to secure real representation of the masses, must find the way to make it so. Wilful neglect to record the votes may be punished with a fine of annas eight to two rupees. Such provisions in the law will make the masses to ponder over their rights and responsibilities, and where decades of elections may fail to properly train and educate the masses this simple device must enable them to know and protect their rights. This will further make the Hindus and Mussalmans unite and jointly attempt to protect and further their common cause. When Congress and the leaders of the country do actually want to hestow sovereign powers upon the masses and not to keep them inert and passive as they are at present, let them enact bold measures and boldly execute the same. Our leaders should not seek for precedents, or take shelter under the ground of inconvenience or expense, when our supreme duty and the supreme interest of the dumb millions, demand that nation should take bold and less steps to remove all misgivings, unite the to secure the greatest number

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x Kaga „	5860	29 June	13 July
Hakozaki „	10500	....	@13 „
erukuni „	12000	....	@ 26 „
Hakodate „	5303	16 July	30 July
Hakusan „	10500	....	@10 Aug
x Tango „	6893	29 July	12 „

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(a) From Colombo.

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Argun „	10th July	23rd „
Havre „	25th „	6th Aug.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

:0:

CHANNING SENTIMENT.

Trade Buying And Shorts Covering.

Bombay, June 17.

Although there is no change in the statistical situation and dry goods markets are keeping dull, Mills are buying cotton freely. Bear operators are also showing inclination to cover and in the absence of selling, prices are hardening. It seems that the general situation is changing. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady throughout the day but later on prices suddenly advanced. The market closed at a rise of 26 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 30 points to 8.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 25 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 25 points to 8.68.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was quiet with little business. The market closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Coton prices advanced 1 point to 4.74 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures improved 6 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 6 to 5 points.

The Alexandria market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 21 to 9 points.

A SURPRISE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Bears" are surprised with the sudden advance in prices despite favourable weather and no visible improvement in textile trade. As we have said before it seems that Wall Street operators ar realising that 8-1/2 Cents for new crop has discounted at 10 perc ent. reduction in acreage. Undoubtedly the weather recently has been favourable but the critical months are ahead. Although we admit the continuance of facourable weather would restrict the following of sharp advances particularly in view of the present increase in Bank rates by some Continental Countries but the existence of high parity cotton in India will keep a constant demand for American Cotton from Japan and China and July tenders will find ready acceptances. We reiterate our opinion that taking advantage of World's pessimism, American operators are gradually accumulating contracts and should crop reports be alarming and foreign operators scramble for contracts, Wall Street will be in a very strong position.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 9.20 (at about the close) Lowest 8.91 (10-11 a.m.)

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst. (10.34 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Whilst not at all convincing or clear we consider that events in America are gradually shaping more favourably for World benefit. Would avoid Bear side."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. New York cables, Europe bidding more freely for spot.

New York. Trade interests covering hedge sales. Market influenced by price fixing. Market appears oversold temporarily. Do not think improvement will last. Dry goods stagnant, buyers and sellers apart. Crop advices continue favourable.

New York. Market active and higher due to better demand from trade. Weather favourable. Have a favourable opinion of the market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-00 a.m.:—New York cables: "Garside Service Bureau cable:—Consumption of all cotton in the United States appears to be heading towards a total of 5,300,000 this season, as compared to 6,106,000 last season. A worsening in the mill situation is reported by the United States and France. An unchanged mill situation is reported by Great Britain, Holland and Italy.

9-17 a.m.:—New York cables:—Cotton textiles May sales 71.7 per cent. shipments 91.2 per cent. of production stocks increase 7 per cent. unfilled orders decrease 15.5 per cent.

12-16 p.m.:—Between mid-night and day-light continued rains Oklahoma and Texas. Slightly warmer.

2-44 p.m.:—New York cables:—Textile business more active but prices lower, very unsatisfactory. Action of market discloses sound technical position, ready to respond bullish news. Think safe buy on breaks.

9-34 p.m.:—New York:—Covering, speculative buying caught stop-loss orders; contracts scarce; tone of market good.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was rather dull until closing, when sudden'y advance on trade buying and active covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKET.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal 4.75

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 183/ equal 4.17

Difference 58 pts. equal Rs. 27/-

New York July (Close) 8.81 equal 4.40

Broach J/A. (Expected) Rs. 183/, equal 4.17

Difference 23 p.s. equal Rs. 11/-

Liverpool—New York.

(At Liverpool close) July 69, October 55 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 16.

July	8.81+.26
October	9.19+.26
December	9.43+.27
January	9.54+.27
March	9.74+.26
Middling Spot	8.68+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 16.

July	8.81+.25
October	9.18+.25
Middling Spot	8.66+.25

NEW YORK.
New York, June 16.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	8.55
October	8.93
January	9.27

New York. Noon Call.

July	8.58
October	8.96
January	9.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 16.

	Opening	Closing.
June		4.59+.04
July	4.63	4.62+.04
August		4.66+.04
September		4.70+.04
October	4.75	4.74+.04
November		4.77+.04
December		4.81+.04
January	4.86	4.85+.04
February		4.89+.04
March	4.95	4.94+.04
April		4.98+.04
May	5.04	5.02+.04
June		5.06+.04
Middling Spot		4.74+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, June 16.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 16.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.89
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.04
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.19
Oomra Good	3.32
Oomra Fully Good	3.47
Oomra Fine	3.62
Bengal Good	2.96
Bengal Fully Good	3.05
Bengal Fine	3.16
Scinde Fully Good	3.06
Scinde Fine	3.16
Scinde Superfine	3.26

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, June 16.

July	7.26
September	7.42
October	7.50
November	7.57
January	7.72
March	7.87
May	8.02
F.G.F., Spot	7.50

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 17.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 4/2d. down 1-1/8d.
October s. 4/3 3/4d. down 5/8d.
December s. 4/5 1/2d. down 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—
July Del. 57-3/8 down 1/4.
September Del. 57-1/4 down 1/4.
December Del. 67-7/8 unchanged

London Linseed:—
June/July £8-3-9 down sh. 1/3d.
Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—
Aug. 10.83 unchanged.
Sept. 10.96 up 2.
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 15 unchanged.
Sept./Dec. sh. 15/4 1/2d. up 3/4d.
Market, quiet.

New York Sugar:—
Sept. 129 up 2.
Dec. 137 up 1.
March 145 up 1.
Market steady.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
"Prices declined on favourable weather, Commission Houses selling and favourable crop reports, but later advanced on Commission Houses buying. Closed barely steady."

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 17.

Following a rise of 26 points in New York Cotton futures. Our market opened at Rs. 182/ for Broach J/A. delivery. There was some long liquidation by bulls and prices reached to Rs. 180/. The market remained steady at this level. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 12 points. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 177/12
Broach A/M. 190/4
Oomra July 159
Oomra D/J. 162/8
Bengal July 144/8
Bengal D/J. 144/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 17.

June	131-20 plus 3-40
Sept.	128-30 plus 4-80
Dec.	124-40 plus 5-00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 17.

100 Bussan & Co., Amraoti 158 1/2.
67 Bussan & Co. Malkapur 163.
64 Bussan & Co., Dhamangaon 164.
92 Busan & Co., Dharwa 160.
79 Bombay & Co., Amraoti 150.
31 Bombay & Co., Sallu 158.
100 Bombay & Co. Dhulia 158.
100 Ralli Bros. Pachora 2 off to India.
Umra.
100 Ralli Bros. Dhulia Umra Rate.
51 P. R. Vakharia Malkapur 161 1/2.
59 Gokak Mill Bombay Press 145.
63 Gokak Mill Ujjain Old 146.

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

Bombay, June 17.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cables this evening:—

(1) Between midnight and day break continuous rains in Western Belt. Getting too much rain.

(2) See no reason to follow the advance.

31 Gokak Mill Palej Old 144.
56 Colaba Land mill Yeotmal 168.
88 Colaba Land mill Mandusar 169 1/2.
55 E. Spinner Bagalkot 200.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 17.
3 Days

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. 3 Days	This year.
Khandesh	48	318,664
Central India	294	323,174
Barsi and Nagar	17	164,877
Hyderabad-Gaorani	263	83,568
Berar	1,542	574,437
Central Provinces	101	365,682
Total Oomras	2,265	1,830,402
Dholera	980	237,909
N.-W. Provinces	109	89,865
Rajputana	658	46,095
Sind-Punjab	197	115,153
Broach		294,999
Coompta and Dharwar	252	72,337
Westerns-Northerns	573	35,762
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	366	33,494
Persian		399
American		93,564
Egyptian and African	54	208,112
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		333
Total	5,414	3,123,448

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 11th June
Yesterday This year.
In full-pressed Bales.

Europe	2,864	519,650
Japan and China	6,701	1,517,947
Coast Ports		19,487
Up-country by Rail		177,287
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		29,719
Total	9,565	2,274,090

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 17.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-6-31	8762000	8528003
Receipts Yesterday 16-6-31	3000	9000
Exports to date 16-6-31	6516000	6572000
Stock at Ports 12-6-31	3133000	1703000
Stock Interior Towns 12-6-31	973000	715000
Stock Liverpool 12-6-31	1037000	862000
Visible Supply 12-6-31	6064000	3533000
Quantity in Sight 12-6-31	12897000	13755000
Quantity out of Sight 12-6-31	9909000	11930000

COTTON TRADE ORGANISATION IN ENGLAND.

RUGBY, June 16.

It was stated in the Commons to-day that the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisation was now engaged on a close investigation of all sections of cotton industry with a view to formulating plans and dealing with the adjustment of capacity and all other measures the cotton be taken or encouraged by joint action.—B. O. W.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 19th June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 June 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying T T 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 65 3/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 81 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 7/16 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 15th inst £4.5.0 1/4 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 5/16 15th inst 12 3/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 5/16 15th inst. 12 3/8 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/4 16th inst 26 7/8 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/32 p.c. 15th inst. 2 1/8 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 9/32 p.c. 15th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
MONEY—
Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent; 3 Months 4 per cent; 6 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Dull, India bought to cover sales. Buyers satisfied. Conditions remain unchanged.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 16.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 59-16.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73-14.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939 Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-0.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87-12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-6-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99-15.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 17.

3 Months Discounts 2-1/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 p.c.
One Month 4-1/4 p.c.
Three Months 4-1/4 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, June 17.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	6
Silver Ready	42	7	0
Silver 1st Settlement	42	4	0
Silver 2nd Sett ement	42	1	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

:0:

IRREGULAR PRICE CHANGES.

Narrow Trading.

Bombay, June 17.

In sympathy with the firmness of ram cotton, the share market was expected to open higher, but in the absence of demand prices opened quiet and fluctuated irregularly. Trading was confined to narrow limits. At the opening rise there was increased long liquidation and prices ruled easy. In the cash section there are many anxious holders to part with their investments like railways but there are few buyers. Bombay Burma shares, tram shares and Government Securities all registered a decline. Tata Steel shares remained neglected:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 17.

Bombay Dyeing 664; 61; 62
Century 227; 26
Colaba 96
Crescent 58-2
Fazul 353; 50; 51-14; 51
Indore 354
Madhowji N 25
Nagpur 326; 30; 27; 28
New Grea. 130; 28
Pearl 217; 15; 16
Simplex 56; 55
Swadeshi 275; 78; 76; 78
Burma 382; 75; 78; 76
Hydro 103-7; 3-2; 3-7
Tram 106; 5-15; 5-10
Def. 265
Ord. 19-4 2; 19; 19-2
Bundi 12
Indian 146; 45-10
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 221; 17; 21; 20-10

MILLS
Bombay, June 17.

100	Ahm. Advance	270-0
50	Apollo	2-8
10	Bom: Cotton P.	4-1
500	Bom: Cotton	111-4
250	Bom. Dyeing	662-8
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Central	226-4
500	Central India Pr	446-14
100	Central India	328-12
100	Colaba	96-4
100	Cooria	147-8
100	Crescent	58-2
250	Currim	65
250	David	110
250	Dawn	500
200	Ed. Sassoon	45
10	E D Sassoon D	0-4.6
100	Elphinstone P.	22
100	Elphinstone	5
250	Fazulbhoy	351-4
100	Finlay	85-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	100-0
1000	Hindustan	1,425
100	Indore-Malwa	345
100	Jamshed Pref.	80
250	Jamshed	10
50	Kasturchand	7-2
100	Khatau	88-12
100	Kohinoor	127-8
250	Laxmi	825
100	Madhowji	25
250	Madras United	575-0
250	Manockji Petit	800-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	510
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	128-12
100	New City	49-6
250	Pabani	113-4
250	Pearl	216-4
100	Phoenix	205-0
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1692-8
250	Simplex	55-0
100	Swan	88-12
100	Swadeshi	278-12
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	23
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1337-8
1000	Western	740

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	66-4
50-25	Central	14-8
£10—5	Eastern	66-8
150	Imperial	1051-4
500-125	Imperial Contr.	255-10
100-50	India	80-8
5	Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-2
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	145-10
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	105-8
40	Katni Df.	575
100	Katni	150
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	76
100	Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-10
200, 100	Oriental	1685-0
10	Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	110-0
1000	Andhra Val. P.	970-4
1000	Andhra Val.	555
50	Bombay Tram P.	64-12
50	Bom. Tram	105-10
100	Tata Power P.	1067-8
100	Tata Hydro	103-2
1000	Tata Power P.	1067-8
1000	Tata Power	401-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	785
100	Amritsar Patti	110-0
100	Central Prov.n.	73-8 xd
100	Dho: Barramati	89
100	Gujrat	45
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	565-8

MINING.

10	Central India	9-13
10	Shivrajpur	12-2
150	Tata Steel 1 P:	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	37
30	Tata Steel D.	285
75	Tata Steel	19-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	220-10
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250	Bom. Steam	180
50	Bom. Telephone	41-4
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125	Bom. Burma Old	376-4
50	Bom. Burma New	138-12
100	Ind. Bleaching	133-2 xd.
15	Scindia	6-2
2-1/2	p.c. Govt Paper	59-6
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-14

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 17.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F. G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Sawner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	165
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	165
Malkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	175
Sallu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burhwah Sanavad Fine	170
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Berars Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Westerns M.G.	220
Cambodia	255
Compta Good	230
Jinja	275
Busoga	310

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, June 17.

	Prices.
Khandesh	48
Central India	294
Barsi-Nugger	17
Hiderabad-Gaorani	263
Berar	1,542
Central Provinces	101
Dholiera	980
N.-W. Provinces	109
Rajputana	658
Sind-Punjab	197
Coompta-Dharwar	252
Westerns-Northerns	573
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	366
Egyptians	54
Cotton	5,414 Cwts.
Wheat	16,639
Linseed	7,282
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	350
Gingellyseeds	244
Poppyseeds	84
Groundnuts	13,681 Tons.
Coal.	1,522

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 17.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 33/2 Highest Rs. 33/4 Lowest Rs. 33/1 Closing Rs. 33/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/13 Highest Rs. 30/14 Lowest Rs. 30/10 Closing Rs. 30/11.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

For Deputy Controller of the Currency, has issued the following table of Remittances to the British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling)

During the week ending the 13 June 1931. From 1st April to 13 June 1931.

Net transfer to Home Treasury:

(i) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve.

From 1st April to 13 June 1931. 6,750,000.

Total:—

From 1st April to 13 June 1931 6,750,000.

Less—Sales of Sterling:—

During the week ending the 13 June 1931.405,679.

From 1st April to 13 June 1931 408,679.

Net remittances to Home Treasury:

During the week ending the 13 June 1931 405,679.

From 1st April to 13 June 1931 6,341,321.

FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN

A Tragedy At Parel Station

Dewsi Malsi, a Hindu was travelling by a fast local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Tuesday. He wanted to get down at Parel, but as the train did not stop at Parel he jumped on the platform while the train was in motion. He sustained fracture of the skull and died on the spot. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull sustained while jumping from the moving train.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. No. 1965.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1931

How Labour Crisis Was Averted

FRUITLESS ATTEMPTS TO FIND A SOLUTION

Significance Of The Liberal Amendment

LONDON, June 16.

The anticipated political crisis which was due to arrive to-night when the Commons' vote was taken on the Liberals' land tax amendments to the clause in Finance Bill came to unexpected end this afternoon.

When the House having gone into Committee reached clause 20 and the Liberal members rose to move the much discussed amendment, Deputy Chairman, Mr. Dunnico, ruled it out of order and said it should have been put forward on earlier clause which had already been dealt with.

A SURPRISE.

This development came as a complete surprise to all members who, after some discussion, passed to other business, the Liberals intimating that they would introducee the amendment later as a new clause, a procedure which the Chairman intimated he would consider in order.

NO COMPROMISE.

(Earlier) Liberal Party's critical amendment to Land Taxation proposals is due for debate and division in the House of Commons to-night. Efforts to find a compromise continued throughout yesterday at conference between the Liberal leaders and the Government and although they were continued until a late hour last night, they have so far proved unsuccessful and there is still a possibility that the Government may be defeated.

In such a case a General Election would seem to be inevitable. In some quarters, however, it is believed that the redrafted Liberal amendment which was adopted by the majority at a hastily summoned party meeting late last night offered prospects of overcoming the difficulties.

CABINET CONSIDERING.

The Cabinet immediately began to consider it and remained in session until 11-30 and then adjourned. Further Cabinet meeting will be held this morning. Full meeting of Parliamentary Labour Party at which Ministers will attend and express their views on amendment has been summoned for the afternoon.

The crisis that has arisen has reference to Clause 20 of the Finance Bill now in the Committee stage in the House of Commons. In its present form it would render subject to land tax on value every unit of land with certain exemptions and exceptions.

WHAT LIBERALS WANT.

The original Liberal amendment armed atlieving the land tax payers of double taxation—income tax and land tax. It sought to achieve this by providing that from the amount of annual land tax, tax-payers should be entitled to deduct an amount equivalent to that part of his income-tax which was paid in respect of the income arising from the same land. In view of the opposition which the amendment encountered from the Government, Liberal Party decided last night to withdraw it an substitute for it a modiefied amendment.

The original Liberal amendment which is somewhat technical in form, is stated to be that generally speaking fully developed property would still be exempt from the land tax. It was this amendment which was communicated to the Prime Minister last night and was laid before the meeting of the Cabinet and it remains the basis of to-day's negotiations.—B. O. W.

JEWELS WORTH RS. 10,000.

Embezzlement Charge Against Bombay Bora

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 16.

Alleppey police assisted by C. I D. have arrested a Bora gentleman belonging to Bombay on a charge embezzlement of jewels valued at Rs. 10,000. The accused was staying at Alleppey as the accredited agent of a leading Cambay Mercantile firm to whom belongs the stolen jewellery. The name of the firm is not disclosed.

MUSSOLINI RESTORES CATHOLIC PROPERTY

Restrictions On Papal Activities

LONDON, June 17.

Police throughout Italy have handed keys and documents recently taken from Catholic organisations to Bishops of respective districts.

This step follows immediately on the Papal reply to Italian Government delivered yesterday and is taken to indicate that Pope's reply gave further and more precise undertaking regarding the strictly religious scope of Catholic action organisation.—Reuter.

DERAPUR RIOTING CASE.

3 Appellants Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, June 16.

Mr. Ziaul Hasan, District and Sessions Judge, delivered the much awaited judgment to-day in the appeal against the convictions for the Derapur Rioting Case moved by six out of eleven persons convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Pt. Rameshwardayal was sentenced under Section 147 I.P.C. to six months' R.I. The learned Judge acquitted three of the appellants. An identification parade was to be held this evening in the gaol of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal who had been arrested lately on suspicion being an accomplice of the men who shot at police constables along with Messrs. Prakash Narayan Saxena and Gopinath Singh who have been released. Being a resident out-station Mr. Sanyal has been released. It was certified after identification that he was not one of the shooting party. Further identification parade has been postponed for 17th instant.

MUTTRA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, June 13.

Hardly there had come a sense of relief from worries and anxieties among Congress workers after releases, Congress and Conference, that the arrests of Volunteers and workers have begun in right earnest by the District authorities. It seems that they are again struck with flag-fobia In whichever village they see that flags are hoisted, Prabhat Pherries are organised or there is a slightest Congress activity, they immediately let loose their Police armed with warrants under section 107. The Bijahri affair is not yet over, that there comes another surprise from village Choumaha in Tehsil Chatta Dt. Muttra. On the 10th of June a posse of armed police went to the aforesaid village and arrested 13 persons including Thakur Ajai Singh, a well to do man of the village. In this villagers had put up National flag at important places and used to take out processions. So far some 40 arrests have been made. These arrests include Prof. Krishna Chandraji, General Secretary District Congress Committee, Thakur Harey Kishanji, and Mr. Deo Naik Hatila of "Riyasat". The arrests at Choumaha are said to be in connection with certain complaint filed by Nawal Singh a village headman. The Congress people have done nothing which may go against the truce terms. Teey are busy simply with constructive work. But the local authorities have clearly gone against the truce. Mahatmaji has been informed about the happenings in the District and his advice in the matter is awaited. Great resentment prevails in the district over these arrests.

Pickets Prosecuted Under Town Nuisance Act

MANGALORE T. C. C. RESIGNS IN A BODY

WORKING COMMITTEE'S FAILURE TO DRAFT UNIFORM PLEDGE DEPLORED

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, KNA, June 16.

The South Canara Police have commenced prosecution of Congress volunteers picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops. In Buntwal, sixteen miles from Mangalore, four cloth shop-pickets are being prosecuted under the Town Nuisance Act etc. The case has been posted for 18th inst. In the same town liquor shops picketing is going on vigorously in spite of abuse by vendors; and threats by police.

Auction sales of liquor shop licences will commence in Mangalore and other towns and villages of the district. In a month or so the congress committee are arranging to picket these shops soon. Mangalore Taluk C. C. executive which accepting Karnatic Provincial Congress Committees' suggestion granted permission to foreign cloth shop-keepers to dispose of the existing stocks by the end of July, has resigned in a body with a view to the election of a new executive with a mandate to carry out the Congress Working Committee's latest instructions.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S FAILURE.

The Dharwar Associated Press statement that the Karnatak Provincial Committee did not issue any instructions to the District committees to permit the disposal of stocks by the end of July is incorrect and misleading. A circular did issue from Provincial Committ's office last month to the effect. It is well however, now that the Congress Working Committee has made the position clear beyond any doubt; but it would have been better if the Working Committee had drafted a uniform pledge for Congress Committees all over the country to demand from cloth shopkeepers. The Working Committee has failed to give its decision, whether handloom cloth made of yarn of doubtful origin should be included in the category of banned cloth. The "Chronicle" has rightly deplored the Working Committee's failure to set up an organisation to direct and guide the foreign cloth boycott campaign throughout the country. The Congress Committees are at present at sea whom to look to for definite decisions. They have to write to either the Congress President or the General Secretary which is absurd and wasteful of the latter's precious time.

SIKH LEAGUE AND SAJJAN SINGH RESOLUTION

AMRITSAR, June 16.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Sikh League was held to-day in the office of the Shiromani Akali Dal with Master Tarasingh presiding. The attendance was good.

The following resolution was passed:—"The Executive Committee of the Central Sikh League is of opinion that the resolution passed by the last session of the Central Sikh League regarding Sjjan Singh (murdered of Mrs. Curtis) has been disapproved by the Khalso Panth and is contrary to the high ideals of the teachings of the Great Guru and Sikh traditions of chivalry. As the calling of an open session at this moment for considering the emergency that has arisen seems to be difficult the Executive Committee therefore suspends the amendment to the main resolution and recommends to the next session of the Central Sikh League to expunge it from its proceedings."

It will be recalled that the Sikh League had passed by a narrow majority a resolution praising the action of Sajjansingh.—A. P.

—:o:—

Rugby.—In the Isle of Man today, P. Hunt, riding a Norton machine at an average speed of 74 miles per hour over a torturous 262 miles course, won the Junior Tourist Trophy race for motor cycles under 350 c.c. Guthrie, on another Norton machine was second, and Nott on a Rudge-Whitworth was third.—B. O. W.

UNITED OPPOSITION OF ELECTED MEMBERS

To More Taxation In Kenya.

FOR CLOSER COOPERATION IN E. AFRICA

LONDON, June 17.

Nairobi.—Government is faced with the united opposition of elected members in connection with the fiscal legislation introduced in the legislature, as a step towards the closer co-operation between East African territories.

The measure involves assimilation of excise and customs duties with Uganda and Tanganyika by raising the customs duty and repealing Wines and Spirit Tax Ordinance of 1926 the proceeds of which represented a direct contribution by Europeans and Indians to the cost of education of the children of those races.

The elected members complain that the measure is unnecessary and also constitutes a departure from the usual custom of previous consultation with the unofficial community.—Reuter.

KING ZOGU ALIVE & WELL

Rumour Of Death Not Confirmed

LONDON, June 17.

King Zogu is alive and well at Tirana, according to a statement by the Albanian Legation in London.

(EARLIER).

Vienna.—Rumour from Belgrade has not been confirmed that King Zogu of Albania is dead and that the news is being kept secret for State reasons.

King Zogu recently consulted a Vienna specialist on stomachic disorders. In the course of his visit an attempt was made on his life.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO STABBING BY MAD MAN

Injured Persons Taken To Congress Hospital

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

It appears that the man who ran amok last night at the railway station was a Muslim and the weapon he used was a pair of scissors. The three persons injured have been taken to the Congress Hospital. The identity of the man who is in custody has not been established.—A.P.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING TODDY SHOPS.

SALEM, June 16.

Nineteen persons were charged under Section 143 I. P. C. for being members of an unlawful assembly for picketing toddy shop sales and obstructing people by threats from bidding. One of the accused being a youth was fined Rs. 100 or in default one and a half months imprisonment. The others were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT CHANDPUR.

Two Men Dead.

CHANDPUR (BENGAL) June 16.

Atul Chandra Ghose, a young man and Aswini Kumar Das, a fisherman by caste, are the two victims of last night's bomb explos on in a country liquor shop.

A lad aged 12 and three men belonging to the mofussil were injured and are now in hospital. One of them is in a serious condition. No arres has so far been made. Frangements of the bomb have been collected by the police.—A. P.

Rent Act For C. P.?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY, June 16.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., has given notice of a resolution recommending reduction of new motor vehicle taxation at least by half. The resolution will be moved by him at the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council.

He has also sent in another resolution urging upon the Government to intoduce legislation for the benefit of house tenants in big towns of the province on the lines of the Bombay Rent Act.

SOVEREIGNTY OF CHINA OVER SHANGHAI ADMITTED.

But Justice Feetham Says Time For Rendition Is Not Yet.

LONDON, June 17.

A pronouncement against the immediate rendition of the International Settlement at Shanghai to China is made by Justice Feetham in the second volume of his report on Shanghai compiled at the request of Shanghai Municipal Council.

While insisting on the importance of the recognition that Shanghai, in principle, is part of a sovereign China, Mr. Feetham considers. The condition premature on the ground that there is no guarantee of security and continuance of rule of laws in the settlement under Chinese rule.

DECADES NOT YEARS.

The prescribed period of transition must be "measured not by years but decades" during which China must proceed much further along the road to political stability before special safegards of the present status can be safely relinquished.

The report proposes a series of reforms, including the increase of strength of the Council to at least twenty-two members and the training of Chinese in all functions of municipal self-Government.—Reuter.

NO SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE.

France And Italy Remain Out.

LONDON, June 17.

The "Daily Herald's" Paris Correspondent states that neither French nor Italian seaplanes will enter for the Schneider Trophy Race. In such a case the trophy would, after flying over the course, pass into the permanent possession of Britain, who have already won the race twice in succession.—B. O. W.

OORGAUM COMMUNAL TROUBLE

Many Persons Charged

OORGAUM, June 16.

The police have filed four separate charge sheets in the Special Magistrate's Court in connection with Hindu-Muslim fracas at Nundydroog mine on the 9th and 10th instant.

Fourteen Mahomedans are charged with rioting and offering indignity to a corpse and causing hurt.

Thirteen Hindus are charged with rioting, defiling a place of worship and causing hurt.

Twenty-two coolies are charged under Section 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation for disorderly behaviour.—A.P.

REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE BILL.

Alternative Vote At Elections

RUGBY, June 16.

In the House of Lords to-day Representation of People Bill passed second reading by 50 votes to 14. The measure provides for a method of alternative vote at Parliamentary elections, when there are more than two candidates.

Lord Passfield, moving the second reading, expressed the belief that the measure, if carried, would lead to no more than microscopic, change in the balance of party representation and he could not guess which party, if any, it would favour.

But there had been 469 three-cornered contests out of roughly 600 at the last General Election and in over 300 cases a member was returned by the minority vote.

Alternative vote, he contended, would lead to fairer representation of constituents.—B. O. W.

Salvage Operations On Poseidon To Cease.

RUGBY, June 16.

The Secretary to Admiralty has announced that the Commander-in-Chief of the China station has reported that H. M. S. submarine "Poseidon" is in exposed position and is rapidly sinking in soft mud. This renders the possibility of salvage extremely remote. It has accordingly been decided that all further salvage operations should be abandoned. —B. O. W.

London County Council Gets £8½ Millions For Their Tramways

RUGBY, June 16.

The London County Council today approved of provisional terms offered by the Minister of Transport whereby under London Passenger Transport Bill they will receive £8½ million special claim of stock in exchange for their tramways undertakings.—B. O. W.

GRANT FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCHES.

Sugar Cane Enquiry Sanctioned.

SIMLA, June 15.

(BY MAIL)—

At the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research an application from the Madras Government for a grant of Rs. 16,500 spread over three years for the development of sericulture in the Madras Presidency was considered.

The Board refused the scheme for sanction.

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE

The next item to be taken up was the application for a grant from Dr. N. R. Dhar, Professor of Chemistry, Allahabad University.

There was considerable discussion on the technical aspects of the scheme. The opinion of the Board was that the workers in the Universities should restrict themselves to Laboratory research leaving it to the Agricultural Departments to test the results on Government farms. This was not meant in any way to discourage Universities which were the reservoir from which research workers for departments of Agriculture in India would have to be drawn more and more in future.

The Board was strongly of opinion that the policy of the Council so far in encouraging Universities to undertake research with an agricultural bias was the right policy and the line of demarcation sought to be drawn above was merely to get the utmost value out of the work of scientists in Universities.

GRANT MADE

The Board, then, recommended Professor Dhar's application for sanction, subject to the elimination of the provision of Rs. 1,500 for rent of land and contingent expenditure.

The Chairman said that if Professor Dhar wanted any provision under contingent expenditure, he would have to give details justifying it. For the present all that the Board recommended was one research fellowship, one servant and a provision for chemicals and equipment: details of the latter would have to be given to the Council, subject to a limit of Rs. 2,000.

SUGARCANE ENQUIRY

With regard to the scheme for an economic enquiry into the cost of sugarcane production in the United Provinces, North Bihar, Bombay, the Punjab and Madras, the Chairman explained that the governing body had referred back the scheme to the Advisory Board to elicit the Board's opinion whether, in view of the fact that the Tariff Board had given the cost of production of sugarcane for several areas, it was necessary to have an enquiry.

It was clear from the discussion that Departments of Agriculture who had supplied the gures to the Tariff Board did think them accurate enough base any deductions upon. question before the Boa whether there should o not be an enquiry into th production of sugarcane, uiet. The Board recommen an enquiry should take A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE AT BENARES

Municipality To Give Him Address

BENARES, June 16.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here this morning and was accorded a reception by large number of admirers including a number of ladies at the Kashi Station. He was taken in a procession which passed through Maidagin Chowk terminating at Chittaranjan Park where Mr. Bose hoisted the National Flag. Mr. Bose will address two meetings to be held this evening one after the other at two centres to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the late Chittaranjan Das.

An address of welcome on behalf of the Benares Municipal Board will be presented at the Town Hall to Mr. Bose to-morrow morning.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who is on a short visit to Benares addressed a well-attended public meeting held at the Town Hall tonight to celebrate the Deshabandhu Day. Speaking of the various services of the Deshabandhu, Mr. Bose pointed out that C. R. Das gave away all for the sake of the country. He even sacrificed his life. He was the originator of the movement for the welfare of the peasants and his message was Swaraj for the masses. He worked for the good of all communities in India and every community had confidence in him.—A.P.

CONVERSION OF 100 HINDUS AT PARDI

Amraoti Hindu Sabha Denies Responsibility

—:o:—

Dr. G. G. Bhojraj, Secretary, Hindu Sabha Amraoti, wires:—"The news of 100 Hindus converted to Islamism at Pardi village, published in some papers, does not refer to Amraoti district. Pardi village is in Nagpur district and the Hindu Sabhaits of Nagpur are responsible for their conversion. Amraoti Hindu Sabha workers being recently released from jail intend beginning work of Shudhi soon. Please remove misunderstanding."

KATHIAWAR LETTER

Increasing Sales Of Foreign Cloth

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 15.

Kathiawar is a "dry" tract and the public suffers much in summer due to water scarcity. The public of Bhavnagar need a drainage scheme. The Wadhwan Camp Municipality should increase the number of wells, as in a city of 13,000 persons there is only one good well. The people of Wadhwan City are suffering from scarcity of water.

Rajkot is progressing day by day. Mr. Sethalal Joshi has appealed to the public through Sevaksangh for forming a new social group. Efforts are in progress o establish a central league for social reform in different communities. Mr. Becharwala Vadher, has appealed to the labour class to Join Gurjar Kadia Youth League. There is a probability of the formation of a Labour Union and some prominent misaris have taken up this task. Mr. Dahyalal has advised the Brahmkshatri Mandal to do away with past social traditions and introduce reforms. Muslims are also trying to make some progress towards social reform.

FOREIGN CLOTH SOLD.

Reports of secret sale of foreign cloth are increasing day by day. from Amreli and Porbander. There are centres like Jetpur, Jamnagar and Junagarh where there are open sales of foreign cloth. At Porbander the cloth-merchants are ignoring of the Picketing Mandal and so discussions are going on to start picketing.

The reports from Cutch are very informative. Sjt. Nanchandji, a Jain Saint, appealed to the Hindus and the Muslims of Mandvi for observing communal peace and explained the significance of the present national movement. The Vanars of Mandvi are arranging Prabhatpheris and requesting cloth-merchants to stop sales of foreign cloth.

The farmers of Khodu of Dhrangadhra, "Saurastra" reports, have offered Satyagraha for getting their grievances redressed.

Printed by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Wadi Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort Bombay.